

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4304.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1910.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

(For the Assistance of Authors and their Families who are in want.)

The 120th ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held on THURSDAY, May 5, at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL MÉTROPOLE, at 7 for 7.30 p.m.

ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.

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The Committee will be glad of early replies from those invited to become Stewards. A complete list of Stewards will appear in the Times of May 2. Donations to the Fund will be gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the Committee by A. LLEWELYN ROBERTS, Secretary, 41, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

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Educational.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The NEXT PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held MAY 22-23, at the LONDON UNIVERSITY, SOUTH KENSINGTON, and at various Provincial Centres. Last day of entry, APRIL 30. Copies of the Syllabus, together with all particulars, can be obtained on application to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A. D.Lit., Honorary Secretary, Education Committee, 24, Whitcomb Street, London, W.C.

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LITERATURE

The Navy of Venice. By Alethea Wiel.
Illustrated. (John Murray.)

It is more than a little difficult to decide how to place this book. It is not exactly, as its title would lead one to expect, a history of the navy of Venice, as indeed it cannot be, by reason of the author's ignorance, both real and avowed, of naval technicalities; nor is it a full presentation of the naval history of Venice, of which some account of foreign policies must form an integral part. But to these, except in their direct connexion with Venice, the author shows herself entirely indifferent, with the result that the reader is frequently left without an explanation of the remarkable state of things described, or its effect on the world. It is impossible, within the necessary limits of space, to examine the several instances of this; one, the most familiar, must suffice.

The War of Cyprus, culminating in the battle of Lepanto, is described as entered on by Spain solely in the interests of Christianity—and that is, perhaps, the general opinion. But Madame Wiel brings out clearly enough that, understanding though there might be between the King of Spain and the Pope, there was the least possible pretence of religious zeal on the part of the Spaniards, and on the other hand that there were the most hostile sentiments between the allies;

that the Venetians feared the intrigues and the power of Spain; that the Spaniards coveted the wealth and continental territories of Venice; and the reader is left wondering why two nations, thoroughly hating each other, and without any connecting tie, should unite in this endeavour. We see that the struggle was forced on Venice by the Turkish attack on Cyprus; fight she must, whether she liked it or not; but no reason for the Spaniards to fight is before us, except religious zeal, which will not agree with the tedious delays and the "half-heartedness" which they showed throughout. It was in 1570: the Venetian fleet, on its way to Cyprus, had put into Suda Bay in Crete, "there to be joined by the papal reinforcements and by those which Philip II., 'out of zeal for religion, but at great inconvenience to himself' (as he expressed it), had agreed to send as his contingent." But the reinforcements came not.

"The Pope, Pius V., was sincere and loyal in his endeavour to help Venice and drive out the Turk; but Philip II. had no such desire, and the ruling passion throughout the campaign was to thwart and abase the Republic of St. Mark. His general, Giannandrea Doria, though ostensibly instructed to acknowledge Colonna [the papal admiral] as his commanding officer, was also provided with secret orders from the King to avoid any engagement with the Turk, and to effect this besides in such guise as to disgust the Venetians and frustrate their hopes of a great and decisive victory."

There is much more to the same effect; the delays were long and annoying; and when at last the fleet did sail, it was too late for the relief of Cyprus. Doria returned to Sicily, and the others to Suda Bay.

All this Madame Wiel tells, and tells well; but she nowhere explains what it means. If the only desire of Philip II. was for Venice to be "humbled" and "crushed," why did he go through the form of allying himself with her and opposing the Turk? Not, evidently, for Christian zeal, which Colonna urged in vain as an incentive to more active measures. The reason is not given, nor hinted; such information would have led away from Venetian history into the wide field of European politics. But European politics were here a factor in Venetian history, which is unintelligible without some notice of them. The particular factor was Catherine de' Medici; and the battle of Lepanto was, not indirectly, one of the causes of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles IX., at the instigation of Coligny, was meditating active interference in the Low Countries and against Spain. Catherine, extremely jealous of Coligny, was still more afraid of the Spanish power, but would probably have consented if that could be neutralized by the arrival of the Turkish fleet in the Western Mediterranean. It was thus essential to Philip's policy that the Turkish fleet should not come west; to make sure of this, Doria watched it for many months, and at last, though most unwillingly, assisted in destroying it.

Then, in Catherine's mind, the influence of Coligny, which had always been offensive, became dangerous, and the remedy was his removal. So he was removed. The rest was a consequence more or less accidental. But this is only one instance of the difficulties which rise out of Madame Wiel's neglect of foreign affairs. Naval history is, in fact, the history of the executive of a maritime country's foreign policy, and can only be fully told in connexion with it.

The purely business part that Venice took in the early Crusades is better known than most of the episodes in Venetian history, and the importance of it has been clearly illustrated by Mr. W. B. Stevenson in his 'Crusaders in the East.' Madame Wiel's narrative is to the same effect; and she is under no delusion as to the motives of the Venetians, but frankly says:—

"Whether the Holy Sepulchre were in the possession of Jew, Turk, Infidel, or Heretic, was a matter of equal unconcern to the inhabitants of the lagoons; but it did matter extremely to them what fleets would be cruising in waters where their ships were wont to sail, and whether friends or foes would be encountered when their rich argosies returned heavily laden from the markets of the Levant."

She does, however, full justice—possibly a little more than justice—to the exertions of Venice on the coast of Syria, especially at the siege of Tyre, a city which she describes as rising "in the midst of a smiling, fertile plain, watered by many streams, while fields upon fields of sugar-canes stretched away on all sides."

Madame Wiel does not mark this as a quotation, nor supply the reference; but a few lines lower down she gives a somewhat contradictory addition: "Two long lines of breakwater, stretching out into the sea, formed a large natural harbour." So much, at any rate, for one side. The harbour has long been silted up, but the sea remains; and as to the smiling, fertile plain, our own recollection is of a sandy spit stretching out from an expanse of sand; the many streams are a poet's invention.

But the siege of Tyre was a reality. When the place surrendered, one-third of it was allotted to the Venetians, to be settled, organized, and administered by them and by their laws:—

"The siege and capture of Tyre mark a special epoch in Venetian history. A scheme of expansion was then started which placed the Republic in a new and more onerous position than she had yet occupied, and which involved her in questions of increased magnitude and responsibility. . . . The need of a greater supply of ships, for the conveyance of traders and merchants, as well as of goods, made itself felt more strongly day by day, and the pulse of Empire-building that began to throb through the heart of the lagoons bore witness to the great destinies that Venice was preparing to undertake."

Enrico Dandolo was, at this time, a boy of fourteen, in the first flush of youthful aspirations. As the years rolled by, and to the love of his country was added

hatred of Constantinople, and the desire of vengeance for cruel injury, he was at the age of eighty-four elected Doge, and ten years later the opportunity came—the opportunity of avenging his personal wrongs and aggrandizing his country. It is clear that his was the master mind that diverted the warriors of the Fourth Crusade to the capture and sack of Constantinople; and though in relating the affair Madame Wiel dwells on the accession to the wealth and prestige of Venice, it is permissible for those who, a few pages before, have read how Dandolo was blinded by order of the Greek Emperor, to believe in the Doge's understanding of the primitive law of reprisals. It is perhaps neglect of this consideration which has led Madame Wiel to discuss the "error" of the deed. Policy called for it, vengeance demanded it; and for the rest, the mistake—the error—lay with successors who knew not how to hold the noble inheritance. Madame Wiel speaks feelingly, but with somewhat feminine exaggeration, concerning the sack of this great city, and the scenes which attended it:—

"For three days the town was given over to the licentiousness and butchery of the French and Venetian soldiery, when scenes of unparalleled violence and cruelty took place. The churches were rifled and profaned; the houses of peaceful private citizens were plundered and ruined; nunneries and monasteries were desecrated; thousands of the inhabitants were murdered, while the amount of treasure stolen and of works of art spoiled is beyond all calculation."

When the author speaks of 'all this as "unparalleled," she surely forgets what happened in Rome, years afterwards, at the hands of soldiers who belonged to a more civilized age: has it not been so from the beginning? was it not so with Troy?

There are many other incidents on which we would fain linger. One of the most interesting passages is the description of the celebrated Bucentaur, the Doge's State barge, which is, on the whole, fairly clear. But we are not prepared to believe that the barge, built in 1311, lasted till 1722, though it is possible that it was so represented by some fiction, even as our own Victory, still on show, is officially described as built in 1765. Even that, however, makes her little more than one-third of the reputed age of the Bucentaur. In 1722 the successor was built, and made her first cruise in the open sea on May 12th, 1728. The date is possibly an error for May 9th, which was Ascension Day.

"When, in 1797, the Venetian Republic received its death-sentence from France, the fate of the Bucentaur was also sealed. Her doom was pronounced by Napoleon [General Bonaparte], who ordered that all the gold on her should be removed, melted down, and taken to the treasury at Milan. To the grief and consternation of the citizens of Venice, this order was carried out. All the gilt work of the vessel was piled in heaps on the island of San Giorgio, and burnt on the morning of January 9th, 1798. The costly ashes were washed, so that no atom

of gold should be lost, and were then collected and carried away as Bonaparte had directed."

The hull was used during the war as a floating 7-gun battery, guarding the entrance to the port, and was finally "demolished" in 1824. A piece of her mainmast is still preserved in the Museum of the Arsenal.

Long before this last Bucentaur was even built, Venice, as a maritime power, was moribund. When France and Bonaparte extinguished the Republic, it was as a political force already dead. Madame Wiel dates the decay back to the early fifteenth century, attributing it to the wealth, luxury, and sloth of the gilded youth. She is probably right; but the blow from which there was no recovery was the finding of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The arrival of the news at Venice—at first as a rumour: the confirmation of the news: the dismay: and the proposal to connect the Red Sea with the Mediterranean by canal, easy to do, and "an opportune measure for impeding and altogether holding up the navigation of the Portuguese," are excellently told.

In passages like this we find the author at her best. On the other hand, there are far too many slips: in history, as when she adopts, as historical, the legendary story of Roncesvalles; in geography, as when she explains that Ajas is off the coast of Armenia; in heraldry, as when she says that the Michiels—it is not thus that they spell their name—"quarter twenty-one pieces of money on a blue and silver bend"; or in arithmetic, as in the reduction of 15,000 ducats, of 10s. each, to 280*l*. Such blunders as these ought not to be; but with all its faults, which a little extra care might have prevented, the book is an interesting memoir on an interesting subject.

The Samaritan Liturgy. Edited by A. E. Cowley. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. COWLEY has rendered an important service to the literature of a dwindling, but historically interesting people, and a publication of this kind cannot but suggest some general reflections on the race whose religious soul is, so to say, depicted in the texts now for the first time printed virtually in a complete form.

The Samaritans claim to be more truly Israelitish than their rivals who have so far outstripped them—the Jews. According to Prof. H. M. Huxley, who wrote an article in 'The Jewish Encyclopedia' on the Samaritans from the anthropological point of view, they are to be regarded as being "to-day the sole, though degenerate representatives of the ancient Hebrews." As, however, the same writer is inclined to look upon the Jews and Samaritans alike as a fusion of "the Hittites, the Aryan Amorites, and the Semite nomads," not much comfort can—so far as purity of

descent is concerned—be derived from his results either by Jew or Samaritan.

Certain it is that the last-named people have played a fitful and generally rather piteous part in relation to the nationalities surrounding them, whether native in that part of Asia or dominating the country as conquerors. During the dire straits through which the Jews had to pass in the time of the Roman dominion, the Samaritans succeeded in gaining some special advantages for themselves; but they at no time developed any really great and commanding qualities. At their best, they were pretentious rather than strong, rooted in the past rather than capable of adapting themselves to changing circumstances, imitative rather than original, and trying to thrive as much on the misfortunes of their rivals as on their own native virtues. This helps to explain why they have throughout their career been spurned by the Jews.

The causes of their weakness and decline are, briefly stated, of a twofold character. Their religious development was, as Mr. Cowley has shown in another place, arrested for all effective purposes as long ago as about 430 B.C., when Manasseh, a Jewish priest married to a daughter of Sanballat, governor of Samaria under Darius, established—or helped to establish—among them a fixed form of customs and worship calculated to exclude the series of reforms inaugurated among the Jews by Ezra and Nehemiah. The Pentateuch thus remained their sole sacred Scripture. The inspiring idealism of the Hebrew prophets, was eliminated, and ceremonial religion also remained more or less stagnant.

Their dwindling numbers—in the census of 1901 only 97 males and 55 females were enrolled—are, secondly, accounted for by the entire absence of marriages with other peoples in the latter stages of their history and the probably scanty number of outside unions in earlier times. The only people with whom they would now specially wish to marry to avert extinction are the Jews, but the latter are no more anxious than before for such alliances.

That the forms of religious worship used by a people like this, whose very decadence is a matter of importance in the anthropological sense, should interest wide circles of readers beyond the ranks of Semitic students is natural enough; and it is largely for this reason that an English translation of a select number of their liturgical compositions, undertaken by Mr. Cowley himself or another competent scholar, would be a useful piece of work. The atmosphere of the services remains essentially old Israelitish throughout, progress and adaptation to circumstances having been, as already stated, ruled out by the conservative attitude of the Samaritans towards the outside world. They have, however, received more or less feebly assimilated accretions from the Jews and the Mohammedans during the long course of their close contact with them; and it is in the details of several of their customs and beliefs that problems as to

the amount of their indebtedness to other races and creeds remain to be solved. Their declaration of the divine Unity, which often occurs in their liturgy, has taken a decidedly Mohammedan form; but one would, for example, be glad to have some further light as to the period when their belief in the resurrection took a definite shape. Another highly interesting problem relates to their doctrine of the Messiah, or "Taheb"—a topic, by the way, on which a posthumous treatise by Prof. Adalbert Merx, published as a "Beiheft" to the *Zeitschrift für alt-testamentliche Wissenschaft*, may be consulted with advantage.

The different stages in the development of the Samaritan services have been admirably delineated by Mr. Cowley in his Introduction to the present work. The reading of the Law, which "was no doubt the original, as it always remained the essential, part of the liturgy," was "enjoined" (or perhaps better, definitely formulated) by Baba the Great early in the fourth century A.D., a considerable time, therefore, before the destruction of the Temple on Mount Gerizim in 484. To the fourth century belong also the liturgical poets Amram and Marqah, whose efforts are embodied in the earliest collection known as the *Defter* (i.e., *διδάσκαλος*, Book). During this period Samaritan Aramaic was in the main the language used in the liturgy.

The *Defter*, which was gradually increasing in size, appears to have remained the only authorized *Corpus Liturgicum* down to the fourteenth century, although some writers of note appeared in the tenth and eleventh centuries, "when Aramaic had ceased to be the vernacular, but was still used in the liturgy, though it had become artificial, and was mixed with Hebraisms." The change in the popular dialect was, of course, due to the ascendancy of the Mohammedans, whose language could, however, in the nature of things, not be used as the vehicle of an Israelitish liturgy, though it gradually became the recognized medium for rubrical directions and indications of authorship.

A new era was inaugurated by the High Priest Pinhas ben Joseph, who held office from 1308 to 1363, and who appears to have given the first impulse towards the arrangement of special services in a form independent of the *Defter*. Hebrew, mixed with Aramaic idioms, henceforth became the liturgical language; and by means of constant additions to the various offices, the liturgy gradually assumed the rather bulky shape of the present time, occupying a considerable number of volumes in MS. form, and comprising, besides the *Defter*, series of services for the seasons of Passover, Pentecost, the Day of Atonement, and the Feast of Tabernacles, followed in the present edition by offices relating to marriage, birth, and death, and an Appendix containing some additional texts.

Mr. Cowley's Introduction also gives an

account of all the MSS. used by him either in whole or in part, and it deals besides in masterly fashion with the "grammar of the texts." He has done well to reproduce for us both the bad Arabic of the rubrics and the worse Hebrew of the texts, for all this helps us to form a correct idea of the people whose work it is. The genealogical tables, which follow the Introduction, will be found very useful; and students will be particularly pleased with the 'Glossary' and alphabetical index of the liturgical pieces.

The Gates of India. By Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K.C.M.G. With Maps. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS volume is entirely suitable for a reader who desires to refresh his memory as to the routes used by military or mercantile invaders of India in ancient times, and will satisfy his requirements rather than those of an expert who desires a book of reference. For the author, though probably as well qualified by personal acquaintance as any one to deal with the Western and Northern frontiers of India, has possibly less intimate knowledge of the value of records by certain writers, on translations of whose works he freely relies. What is termed appealing "to the original narratives of the explorers themselves" seems to resolve itself so far as ancient days are concerned, into dependence on books such as McCrindle's 'Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian,' which is a safe guide, and on translations of other works, some of which are far from trustworthy.

The fact is that to deal in an exhaustive manner with a subject so wide and obscure as the history and geography of the countries on the frontiers of India would involve an amount of labour and sacrifice of time wholly incommensurate with any possible return from a book of this kind. As it is, more care in revising proofs and correcting errors would have been advantageous. It is probably futile to assign importance to the transliteration of native names, but slips like "Khilkh" and "Khilkhis" for Khiljis (or Ghilzi, plural of Ghilzai), "Butkak" for Butkhak, &c., might have been detected; and errors like "cannons of art" (p. 52) and the remark about Eldred Pottinger (p. 402), "with the interest of his father Sir Henry Pottinger to back him," should have been avoided. Eldred was son of Thomas, and nephew of Sir Henry Pottinger.

In dealing with modern records the author is on safer ground, for errors due to translation are eliminated. He quotes well-known books by various travellers, and has assigned great importance to the records of Masson, for the following reason:—

"My excuse for giving so large a place to the American explorer Masson, for instance, is that he was first in the field at a critical period of Indian history. Apart

from his extraordinary gifts and power of absorbing and collating information, history has proved that on the whole his judgment both as regards Afghan character and Indian political ineptitude was essentially sound. . . . It is most instructive to note the extraordinary divergence of opinion between him and Sir Alexander Burnes as regards some of the most marked idiosyncrasies of Afghan character."

The reader's attention is usefully invited to the fact that the gates of India were originally approached by land, chiefly through Persia and Afghanistan; in later days other gates have been used, the route being by sea. Nevertheless, the old gates are still where they were, and geographical conditions have not materially changed, though, instead of devious Arab trade-routes, the trans-Caspian railway to Merv, with its prolongations to Samarkand and Khushk, near the boundary of Russia and Afghanistan, is substituted. Consequently England must not forget the existence of these gates, nor neglect to ensure their control.

A route to India often overlooked is that by way of Makran, an inhospitable country in which Alexander the Great and his army on their way back from the East suffered severe privations, and were in danger of destruction. For a thousand years afterwards nothing was heard of that country, and, even then, information was scanty and connected with the spread of Mohammedanism. "Yet," as Sir Thomas Holdich says,

"it is not at all impossible that Makran may once again rise to significance in Indian Councils. Men's eyes have been so much turned to the proximity of Russia and Russian railways to the Indian frontier that they have hardly taken into serious consideration the problems of the future, which deal with the direct connection overland between India and Europe, other than those which touch Seistan or Herat. That such connection will finally eventuate either through Seistan or Herat (or through both) no one who has any appreciation of the power of commercial interests to overcome purely military or political objections will doubt; but meanwhile it may be more than interesting to prove that a line through Persia is quite a practicable scheme, although it would not be practicable on any alignment that has as yet been suggested."

Of those connected with the exploration of this little-known land beyond the north-western frontier of India, the names of Christie and Pottinger, Moorcroft, Sir Alexander Burnes, Vigne, and Broadfoot are mentioned. Their travels have for the most part been recorded in books; but Broadfoot's reports, having been kept secret till 1885 (when they were published by permission in the *Supplementary Papers of the Royal Geographical Society* vol. i. part iii., 1885), are comparatively unknown, and we may therefore identify him.

Lieut. James Sutherland Broadfoot was appointed to the Bengal Engineers in 1835, a year before the late Sir Richard Strachey, his distinguished contemporary. He had collected much information about the little-known country west of Ghazni,

and had prepared a dictionary of the Pushtu language. The records of these were unfortunately lost during the expedition against the Ghilzis in 1839 under Outram, and could not be replaced. He was killed in the fight with Dost Mohammed at the pass of Parwán on November 2nd, 1840, having, though but twenty-four years old, established a reputation for conspicuous courage and ability. In chap. xvi. Sir Thomas Holdich gives an appreciative account of his explorations.

The volume is closed by an excellent and well-written summary, in which recent changes in Baluchistan and elsewhere are taken into account, and the roads or passages to the various gates are considered. The conclusion reached is that, so far as control of the gates is concerned,

"we must have men and material sufficient in both quantity and quality to guard these gates when open, or to close them if we wish them shut. The question whether these western gates should remain as they are, easily traversible, or should yield (as they must do sooner or later) to commercial interests and admit of an iron way to link up the Russian and Indian railway systems, is really immaterial. In the latter case they might be the more readily closed, for such a connection would serve the purposes of a defence better than those for offence; but in any case, in order to be secure we must be strong."

Commodore John Rodgers. By Charles Oscar Paullin. (Cleveland, Ohio, the Arthur H. Clark Company.)

THIS able biography of a distinguished American sailor contains, as its author frankly admits, more than the usual amount of general history. Mr. Paullin felt, no doubt, that the "Old Navy" had not received its due recognition; and though in setting forth its organization and exploits he sometimes loses sight of Rodgers for a considerable space, he has, at all events, produced a careful and authoritative book.

The Commodore, who was the son of a militia colonel, farmer, and tavern-keeper, of Scotch descent, began life in the American merchant marine, and early displayed his resolution, for, finding himself at Liverpool during the election of 1796, he knocked down a standard-bearer who was carrying a banner obnoxious to a patriotic American. General Tarleton was the candidate; and his supporters were so pleased with young Rodgers's spirit that they bore him in triumph to his lodgings.

Entering the American Navy at a moment when troubles with the Barbary States and with France necessitated its creation afresh, Rodgers came under the command of the capable Truxtun. We get a spirited account of the capture of the *Insurgente* by the *Constellation*, during which affair Lieut. Sterrett killed a man for deserting his quarters:—

"One fellow," Sterrett wrote, "I was obliged to run through the body with my

sword, and so put an end to a coward. You must not think this strange, for we would put a man to death for even looking pale on board of this ship."

By the time he had reached twenty-eight Rodgers had commanded the *Maryland* and the *Surinam* station.

The reduction of the Navy to a peace establishment in 1801 relegated Rodgers to the merchant service once more, and, when the French took San Domingo he suffered at the hands of Napoleon's brother-in-law, General Leclerc.

"Rodgers and a Captain Davidson of Philadelphia were seized by a guard of grenadiers and thrown into a loathsome and pestiferous prison, and their property was confiscated. For a time they were confined in separate dungeons, and forced to live on bread and water; and visits from their countrymen were denied them. The severity of their imprisonment, however, was soon relaxed somewhat, and they were granted the liberty of mingling with the common vagabonds of the prison-yard."

Early in the nineteenth century the disputes between the United States and the Powers of Barbary came to a head, and Rodgers spent several years in the Mediterranean, being three times commander-in-chief of the American squadron. Mr. Paullin draws a lively picture of peremptory demands, evasive replies, the capture of hostile cruisers, and the other operations necessary to reduce recalcitrant rulers to reason. He is well within his argument when he declares that the infant navy of the United States set a spirited example to all Europe of a forcible resistance to blackmail.

Rodgers's real chance came in 1810, when President Madison gave him the principal command of "the northern division of ships for the protection of the American coast." In that capacity he brought his force into a high state of efficiency; and when, two years later, war broke out with Great Britain, he did great things both during the action between his ship, the *President*, and the *Belvidera*, gallantly commanded by Capt. Byron, and throughout his bold cruise to the North of England. Setting himself to destroy commerce, he declined engagements that he might possibly have won; but by forcing his enemy to concentrate on the North Atlantic station he enabled American trade to reach its home ports in safety. Nor was he less successful ashore, since his sailors, when once they had grasped the fact that "to charge" was the same as "to board," contributed much to the defence of Baltimore, while he himself, with a seaman's versatility, virtually directed the first regiment of *Maryland* militia.

We need not say much about the Commodore's labours as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, an appointment which—with the exception of three years spent as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean—lasted until close on his death. Students of nautical development will find much to interest them in these chapters. Rodgers, though he would have

nothing to do with Fulton's torpedo, early saw the advantages of steam, his views and those of his colleagues being in advance of those of Congress. His last years were spent at Greenleaf Point, Washington, and his daughter, Mrs. Macomb, has supplied Mr. Paullin with a charmingly ingenuous account of a patriarchal establishment in which strict discipline was compatible with family affection and the devoted attachment of numerous slaves.

NEW NOVELS.

A Newmarket Squire. By Edward H. Cooper. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. COOPER is well known for his studies of horse-racing, and he is easily the best of the writers who have attempted to describe that sport. He is also known as a close student of the ways and manners of children. Both of these special lines of his are illustrated here, for the hero, a spendthrift of weak character who is cleverly pictured, ought clearly to have married a woman of thirty, and finally secures for his wife a young girl with whom, in the short-skirted age, he began an increasingly serious flirtation. That he deserved her or his ultimate slice of good luck after losing his property we cannot believe. The story goes, in fact, against the natural sympathies that it excites, and consequently loses some of its effect. But of its ability, especially in depicting the manners of various social strata, there can be no question.

Tower of Ivory. By Gertrude Atherton. (John Murray.)

A SENSE of disappointment is attached to this elaborate and brilliant story because the three principal characters seem to lack the spark of real humanity which would make them attractive. Of these, Ordham, the promising diplomat, whose perfect breeding is described on every page, is certainly the most interesting; but his callous brutality at the conclusion to the young American whom he has married, as he fancied, for love as well as for money, entirely alienates our sympathies. The latter is a foolish, spoiled child, who, however, shows surprising intelligence in the manner in which she acts the part dictated to her by her mother and prospective mother-in-law, whereby she wins Ordham's fleeting fancy.

The main theme of the book is concerned with the hero's passion for a great Munich *prima donna*, a woman whose artistic soul has dragged her out of unspeakable mire. She succeeds in controlling the situation between herself and her young lover until he is safely married with the prospect before him of a commonplace, if uninspiring happiness,

which she forthwith destroys. The picture of life in Munich under the reign of poor mad Ludwig is the most arresting part of the story.

The Second Elopement. By Herbert Flowerdew. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

WHILE this novel shows that Mr. Flowerdew is still attracted by the sombre subject of the subordination of women to evil custom or dogma, it is in itself a playful fantasy from which the reader will not be easily withdrawn till its simple secret is told. The hero is a popular novelist, who, as the result of an encounter at a railway station, finds himself helping a mysterious girl to escape from her father and a prospective husband. She evinces absurd ignorance of the value of money, and, in the capacity of his typist, is a hindrance instead of a help. Twice he undergoes the misery of losing her; and, on incurring the displeasure of her exalted but unscrupulous father, he narrowly escapes with his life. Unconventional and piquant, the story should make a distinct hit.

Uncle Hilary. By Olivia Shakespear. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a novel of unusual charm and interest, but we do not understand why the action should be dated sixty years back. The will to live and the iniquity of social convention seem unlikely subjects for conversation in the forties, and the characters are, like their religion and ethics, essentially of our own day. The problem round which the story centres is ingenious and, to the best of our recollection, new in fiction; and we do not feel inclined to judge severely the subsequent conduct of the two people who, through no fault of their own, are placed in a peculiarly terrible position. The characterization is pleasing and lively, but with two exceptions, "Uncle" Hilary and his adopted niece, shows a certain lack of purpose.

The Island Providence. By Frederick Niven. (John Lane.)

MR. NIVEN must be welcomed to the ranks of novelists who really count. He has imagination, and a vivid power of setting forth life which should carry him far. This story is in essence a patch of life cut out of the closing quarter of the seventeenth century. Mr. Niven has taken a youth of that period living in North Devon, has in a few graphic chapters painted his home life and the barbaric conditions of the times, and has thence introduced him to the sea-rovers of the Spanish Main. The faults of the book lie in its disconnectedness, but it is largely the discontinuity of biography. One feels that John Upcott is a real person and actually went through the adventures here related. Crudities there are in the volume,

but the narrative has force and carries conviction, except that the atmosphere in which the tale concludes seems modernized. It was unnecessary, and one is almost sure that the real story would have concluded on a note less soft and sympathetic. However, that is perhaps an individual opinion.

The Heart of Hindustán. By Edmund White. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. EDMUND WHITE has scarcely attempted to tell a coherent story; he rather appears to rely for the interest of his book upon the nature of his material. 'The Heart of Hindustán' deals with incidents in the life of a young Assistant Magistrate; but these incidents are rendered none the less commonplace by having occurred in circumstances unfamiliar to many Englishmen. Mr. White knows his India thoroughly, but his point of view does not, at present, allow him properly to assimilate his knowledge for the purposes of a story. Such sentences as "The Hindus have lately grown uppish, and the air has consequently become charged with electricity," suggest amateurish work.

The Magada. By W. M. Ardagh. (John Lane.)

MR. ARDAGH has chosen an unusual theme and time for his picturesque romance. The period is 1482, and the action is concerned with the Spanish conquest of the Grand Canary. The hero, a spirited young Spaniard of Norman blood, goes to the island and falls into the hands of the natives. The Guanarteme, who is the ruler of the Canarians, has claimed a certain girl for his bride, and the rash Juan disputes his claim. Thus is the course led towards violence and intrigue, with an accompanying love-tale of unusual interest. As a romance, the work is fresh and excellent; and the background is so strange as to add something to the intrinsic interest of the story.

The Lords of High Decision. By Meredith Nicholson. (Gay & Hancock.)

A GRAVE detraction from the interest of this novel is the fact that the reader's sympathy is required for a man whose virility takes the form of getting hopelessly drunk and painting his native town red. A blatantly successful American philanthropist is well done; while a college graduate turned mining parson, and the heroine, an independent type of art-student, supply some brisk entertainment. We notice an old and certainly English jest introduced as if it were new. We expect this sort of thing in journalism, but it is less defensible in a book.

At All Hazards. By Frances Heath Freshfield. (Allen & Sons.)

'AT ALL HAZARDS' is a pretty love-story, woven into events that are supposed to occur in the time of the Monmouth Rebellion. The whole is told as simply and directly as though the incidents were of to-day, with the result that the narrative acquires a more than ordinary degree of probability. The hero, Sir Arthur Crewe, a playwright and a gallant gentleman, besides being in love, is a reckless plotter against King James. He soon contrives to get himself into difficulties, from which only exceptional courage and good-fortune could possibly extricate him. The author has avoided the common pitfall of writers who choose this period for imaginative treatment, an archaic diction. Indeed, the style of the book is commendable for its simplicity and sincerity.

La Florentine. By Maxime Formont. (Paris, Alphonse Lemerre.)

So loosely are the episodes in this volume strung together that it is difficult to know whether to class as a novel one of the most interesting and best-written books that have come from the pen of M. Formont, some of whose volumes have been displeasing to our taste. In 'La Florentine' he makes the Médicis live, and draws brilliant pictures of Florence, with Botticelli as the central figure. We are far from feeling that the author has reached complete success in depicting the painters and the models of some of the favourite works in the collections at Trafalgar Square and in the Louvre, but he has at least not failed so conspicuously as have many whose names stand at the head of the list of masters of historical romance. We regret the somewhat wilful intrusion of the disgusting side of Florentine cruelty into the later chapters of the tale.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Faith and Modern Thought. By William Temple. (Macmillan & Co.)—In the first of the six lectures printed in this volume, which were delivered under the auspices of the London Intercollegiate Christian Unions, there is special consideration of the foundations of our belief in God. It is shown that, while reason insists that the world shall be regarded as coherent, there is no ground in experience for this demand, and, further, that this ideal of reason and the facts of experience stand to one another in irreconcilable antagonism, unless the essential points of the whole of dogmatic Christianity are true.

The first evidence to the religious man of the existence of God, it is asserted, is his own religious experience. But this experience demands support from outside, and must be of a rigidly scientific character. Scientific principle requires us to accept the hypothesis of a Purpose in the world, and this purpose implies a Will. The hypothesis must embrace all facts, including evil itself, and, Mr.

Temple asserts, the revelation of God in Christ exists to be the solution of the problem of evil. The Being who is Will and manifests the purpose that is in all things is the Being with whom man in his religious experience is in contact. Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Temple claims that the hypothesis of a supreme Will is confirmed by our religious experience, and that, in turn, religious experience is supported by it. He does not shirk the fact, however, that while there is a divine Will in the world, there is also evil; and, he declares, the problem of evil is always a problem of purpose. Evil, he says, may be conducive to a total excellence of the world greater than is possible or conceivable without its existence; but it must be overcome, since it is the opposition of the human will to the divine Will. The problem of the overcoming of evil leads to a consideration of the idea of the Atonement. As set forth by Mr. Temple, the Atonement is outside us and was done for us, in the sense that in the death of Christ the love of God for us fully manifested itself. The Atonement, however, is not complete till the will of man responds to the divine Will; and the human will does respond when it is constrained by the love of God to man which was shown in completeness in the death on Calvary.

This mere outline of an argument leaves details unnoticed, and there are many of Mr. Temple's sayings which are worthy of attention for their suggestiveness. Almost every one, however, who thinks of a great catastrophe and, on the other hand, of his belief in God, will hesitate to agree to the statement that, "as far as the argument is concerned, the earthquake at Messina is no more difficult than an ordinary headache." For the headache, but not for the earthquake, the sufferer may be responsible. Mr. Temple, as his treatment of the doctrine of the Atonement shows, recognizes the essential points of Christianity as truths which satisfy the demands of the religious consciousness, and are needed to make the world an intelligible whole; and short though his book is, it has value as an attempt at an apology of modern thought for the Faith. Thought as it proceeds through the ages will demand that the Christian doctrines be stated anew, and writers like Mr. Temple serve to demonstrate that a fresh presentation of doctrine may be helpful to religion, and not injurious.

While approval may well be given to Mr. Temple's general treatment of Christian doctrine, criticism may justly inquire into the grounds of statements such as these: "In Christ's Agony we see what our sin costs God"; "If the Cross is the symbol of the pain our sin inflicts on God, it is thereby the symbol of the antagonism between sin and God"; "And the Cross is the symbol also of what sin costs man." Neither the hypothesis of a Purpose in the world nor the consciousness of God in the experience of the individual leads directly to the truth of these statements; and the criticism which does not lack reverence may demand a reason for religion separating the suffering and death of Jesus in order to clothe them with unique significance. The Church has accepted the teaching of Jesus regarding His death, and also the interpretation of that death as given by His Apostles; but speculative thought, with which Mr. Temple is dealing, will not be satisfied to be told that "in Christ's Agony we see what our sin costs God," unless it can be shown that the truth in the statement makes certain facts in the world intelligible. Mr. Temple, it must be admitted, claims that the revelation of God exists to be the solution of the problem of evil, and he does try to prove that God's

relation to evil is explained by His manifestation of His love in Christ. *Porro unum est necessarium.* How is it to be shown that, if evil is necessary in order that perfection may be attained, God is angry with, and suffers on account of, that which is inherent in His plan, and according to His purpose?

The Synoptic Gospels. Edited with Introduction by C. G. Montefiore, together with a Series of Additional Notes by I. Abrahams. Vols. I. and II. (Macmillan & Co.)—Mr. Montefiore tells us that this book has been written mainly for Jews, though he fears that not many will read it. He confesses that it has turned out somewhat too long and too dull, yet he hopes that a few Christians may find some of its pages not without interest. Christian readers will certainly find the book useful, as in the discussion of a long series of passages in the Synoptic Gospels the author uses as authorities such men as M. Loisy, Wellhausen, Holtzmann, and Dr. J. E. Carpenter. It has been written, however, mainly for Jews, and is the work of a Jew, who asks such questions as, "What should be the place of the New Testament in Jewish eyes and for the Jewish religion?" The character of the answers is definite. "I cannot conceive," Mr. Montefiore says,

"that a time will come when the figure of Jesus will no longer be a star of the first magnitude in the spiritual heavens, when he will no longer be regarded as one of the greatest religious heroes and teachers whom the world has seen. I cannot conceive that a time will come when 'the Bible,' in the eyes of Europe, will no longer be composed of the Old Testament and the New, but of the Old Testament only, or when the Gospels will be less prized than the Pentateuch, or the Books of Chronicles preferred to the Epistles of Paul. The religion of the future will be, as I believe, a developed and purified Judaism, but from that developed and purified Judaism, the records which tell, however imperfectly, of perhaps its greatest, as certainly of its most potent and influential teacher, will not be excluded. The roll-call of its heroes will not omit the name of Jesus. Christianity and Judaism must gradually approach each other. The one must shed the teachings which Jesus did not teach, the other must acknowledge more fully, more frankly, than has yet been done, what he did and was for religion and for the world."

While he is the advocate of Liberal Judaism, Mr. Montefiore does not in any way identify himself with Christianity. He declares that Jesus is not "our Lord" to the Jew, and can never become so; and naming Him in one place as the successor of Amos and Isaiah, he shows what the honour is which is due to Him. The difficulties which attend the apologist for Liberal Judaism are not cast aside. "It may be argued," Mr. Montefiore says, "that Liberal Judaism in any of its forms is an attempt to patch the old with the new, to put new wine into old bottles." He proceeds, however, to ask: "Is it impossible that many generations can observe the Passover, if men have ceased to believe in the miraculous passage of the Red Sea, or that God ordered the Israelites to eat unleavened bread?" His position as an advocate of Liberal Judaism is made plain when, for example, he examines the teaching of Jesus on the Sabbath. That teaching, he says,

"is an excellent counterbalance to that casuistic minuteness which is the danger of legalism. It is emancipating; it enables one to breathe freely. In modern times, at any rate, and with modern ideas, the Sabbath can hardly be observed except on the lines suggested by Jesus."

Mr. Montefiore commits himself to the theory that the main historic outlines of the brief public career of Jesus and the circumstances of His death are to be really found in Mark, and are only to be found there; but the theory with its implications is not

elaborated. He makes the assertion—it is nothing more—that Jesus Himself never dreamt of any preaching outside Israel, either directly or by His disciples. This limitation of the outlook of Jesus is made by certain non-Jewish writers as well as Mr. Montefiore, and by him at least the Pauline teaching and the Johannine Christology are neglected. He does not unite with Comte and Von Hartmann, to take examples, who claimed St. Paul as the real founder of Christianity; but he confines Jesus strictly to the environment of Judaism, and seems to forget that in the thought of Jesus it is the relation to God, not of the Jew alone, but of man, that is set forth. Is it possible, it may be asked, that a teacher who in thought and feeling overcame all limitations of race never dreamed of any preaching outside Israel by His disciples?

In his criticism of the teaching of Jesus Mr. Montefiore naturally measures out blame as well as praise. "As the highest portions of the Synoptic Gospels," he says,

"excel the average teachings of the prophets, so the lowest portions fall beneath them. How pure and free the prophets are from the superstitious ideas about demons and demoniac possession to which Jesus, like many others of his time, was a victim!"

Mr. Montefiore would have strengthened his case if he had been able to show that the prophets, knowing the theory of demoniac possession, rejected it as superstitious.

Dealing with the idea of losing life to save it, Mr. Montefiore praises it, and then suggests that it has induced the false individualism which sets the religious life in antagonism to life in the family and in the State; and he adds that Judaism has rightly never sanctioned or admired a double kind of religious life. Jesus himself, it may be said with reverence, is not to be held responsible for misinterpretations of His sayings, and a great section of the modern Christian world has not been guilty of dividing the religious and the secular life. Naturally attention is drawn to the doctrine of eternal punishment. "God's goodness," it is said, "towards the bad is very temporary, according to the Gospel! Does he not send them, after their life on earth, to hell fire and gnashing of teeth?" Mr. Montefiore must know perfectly well that answers can easily be given to this charge against the goodness of God, and that in the Gospel His rule in the universe is represented as moral, and not arbitrary. As a Jew, he is entitled to complain of the Christian violation of the command, "Love your enemies." The atrocities which Christians have committed, he says, "in the name of religion, both inside and outside their own pale, are unexampled in the world's history." He ascribes toleration to scepticism, and denies that it is a direct issue of Christianity; and in proof that it has nothing to do with the teaching of Jesus, he points to the fact that He called His enemies vipers, and enthusiastically predicted their arrival in hell. In spite of Mr. Montefiore, it is possible to argue that toleration is not the product of scepticism, though indifference may be, and that it is born of an appreciation of the value of the injunction, "Love your enemies"; and it is possible, too, to assert that the enthusiastic prediction ascribed to Jesus is nothing more than a rhetorical phrase invented by His modern critic.

Though a Christian reader will differ from Mr. Montefiore in his statements regarding the person of Christ, he will have little reason to complain of any violence in his statements or bitterness in his arguments. The book

is a conspicuous testimony to the author's calm judgment and unprejudiced appreciation.

It is to be noted that the volume with Mr. Abrahams's notes is not yet published.

Isaiah in Hebrew. Edited by C. D. Ginsburg. (British and Foreign Bible Society.)—Dr. Ginsburg's achievements as a Massoretic investigator are too well known to need special comment in this place; but as the edition of Isaiah now under review represents the latest result of a long series of studies, it seems appropriate briefly to recall the various steps which have led up to his present position as an editor of the traditional text of the Old Testament. He first came before the public as a Massoretic student by his editions, in 1867, of the 'Massoreth ha-Massoreth' of Elias Levita, and the 'Introduction' of Jacob ben Chajim to the Rabbinic Bible published at Venice in 1524-5; and his intention of devoting himself to this branch of study may be considered to have been clearly evinced at that early date by the translation and comments with which he accompanied the Hebrew texts just named.

The task which lay before him proved, however, too vast to be accomplished within a circumscribed number of years. The first volume of the monumental edition of 'The Massorah' only made its appearance in 1880. The two succeeding volumes were separated from the first and from one another by shorter intervals, having appeared in 1883 and 1885 respectively; but the fourth volume still awaits completion, additional delay having been caused by the preparation of works intended to embody the results of our author's specific studies. In 1894 appeared his Massoretic edition of the Hebrew Old Testament, which was published by the Trinitarian Bible Society; and about three years later the same Society issued his very useful 'Introduction to the Massoretico-Critical Edition of the Hebrew Bible.'

By undertaking, not long after, to prepare a fresh edition of the Hebrew Canon for the British and Foreign Bible Society, Dr. Ginsburg showed that he was not completely satisfied with the earlier form of his work. The Pentateuch of the new publication appeared in 1908; but, further alterations in the plan of editing having in the meantime suggested themselves, Isaiah has been issued in a fresh form, much larger type having been employed for the notes than was the case in the edition of the Pentateuch; and it is definitely stated that "the Hebrew Bible, when published as a whole, will be uniform with this edition of Isaiah."

Such a record of unremitting labours commands respect and admiration. All possible honour must be accorded to a scholar who exhibits such extraordinary perseverance in an uninviting field of study like the Massorah. Criticism is, however, useless, if it does not, where needful, temper praise with discrimination, and it is in this spirit of modified appreciation that the text before us must be approached.

Dr. Ginsburg has collated for the present edition seventy-three MSS. and nineteen early printed editions of the whole or parts of the Hebrew Canon, and he has also compared a large number of variants with the Samaritan recension of the Hebrew Pentateuch, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, the Syriac of the Peshitto, and two Targums. The MSS. used range in date from about the beginning of the tenth century to the end of the fifteenth, and by their provenance they belong to Italy, Germany, Spain, and Yemen

and other parts of the East. The printed editions included in the *apparatus criticus* begin with the Bologna Pentateuch of 1482, and end with Jacob ben Chajim's Rabbinic Bible already referred to. The result is an edition in which the page, regard being had to the larger fount used for the text, very often contains more notes than text. We have discovered only a small number of printing mistakes, besides some slight inaccuracies in the notes. We have also compared various kinds of special readings with other approved printed editions, and have in all such cases found the text before us correctly given.

The question must, however, be asked on what principle the readings of the MSS. have here been set down. There has apparently been no sufficient means of ascertaining their relative value as authorities for the text to be preferred. Nor has it been possible to group them according to their origin, for codices coming from the same part are continually arrayed against each other in the notes. The only order of enumeration which could be adopted was therefore, in the main, that of their relative date, and as earlier MSS. often side with later ones against other combinations also consisting of earlier and later codices, the impossibility of establishing a superior degree of authority for many of the readings adopted in the text must at once become apparent. Dr. Ginsburg has in the main adopted the readings given in the text first published by Jacob ben Chajim, but it is difficult to see why that editor should always be preferred against all comers.

Fortunately, the vast majority of the variants are of so slight a character that the sense of a passage is only rarely affected by the MS. readings. Many scholars will, indeed, think that much valuable space might have been saved by condensing the notes in all instances of this kind. This could have been done by merely indicating in ordinary figures the numerical preponderance of MS. authority, which is in most cases really all that the notes in their present extensive form enable us to see. The very large amount of space which, owing to the larger type used, is occupied by the notes, seems to assign to the variants a prominence which is really out of proportion to their value; and the sense of their unimportance becomes more intensified still if one considers that many of the "plene" and "defective" spellings, and, maybe, also some other classes of variants, are possibly—some will say, probably—merely fortuitous on the part of the scribes. It at any rate seems certain that the small type used for the notes in the edition of 1894 was, in view of the extremely small value of very many of the variants, more appropriate than the fount now employed.

The evidence of the versions used is for the most part only indirectly connected with the niceties of the Massoretic text, but this circumstance can hardly serve as an excuse for the manner in which they are here cited. The time has surely gone by when one can in a critical edition of the Hebrew text speak of the Septuagint as a fixed text. Even the larger edition of the Cambridge 'Old Testament in Greek' merely professes to collect materials in a methodical way for a final attempt at reconstructing the "true text" of the version. The only manner, therefore, in which the Septuagint can be critically used at the present time, is to cite special MSS. (like the Sinaitic, Alexandrine, and Vatican codices), or, at the best, groups of MSS. But in the notes before us no such differentiation has been attempted. Surprise must also be ex-

pressed at the entire omission of the extant fragments of Aquila's Greek version from the authorities quoted. As it was Aquila's endeavour to produce a closely literal rendering of the Hebrew text in use among the Jews in the middle of the second century, A.D., his version must necessarily bear a closer relation to the Massoretic text than the authorized Greek Bible of the Church, which, as is well known, often represents a text which differs considerably from the Massoretic.

What has been said about the uncertainties of the Septuagint version also applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Vulgate. That the Syriac of the Old Testament Peshitto is in a similar case can be gathered by a mere glance at Dr. W. E. Barnes's edition of the Syriac Psalter, published by the Cambridge University Press in 1904. Nor can it be said that the Targums as yet exist in a fixed and sufficiently trustworthy form. The comparison with the versions as exhibited in the notes before us can therefore only be held to possess a relative value; and scholars who may wish for really decisive information on a number of points will have to go much further afield for what they require.

When, however, the by no means pleasant task of critical discrimination is ended, there still remains the prominent fact that Dr. Ginsburg has, with almost unexampled assiduity, collected an amount of material which Massoretic specialists of future generations will have to treat as an entity of considerable importance. It is something to have laboured for a number of years on a field of study which, but for a few strenuous workers, might have remained almost entirely uncultivated.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS publish *The Empress Eugénie, 1870-1910*, by Mr. Edward Legge. The 1870 of the title is explained in a long sub-title by the words "Her Majesty's Life since 'the Terrible Year,' together with the statement of her case." The volume deals mainly with the events following that arrival at Camden Place with which it opens. Incidentally, there are passages referring to the controversy as to the Austrian alliance and the attempt to secure that of Italy. The author is perhaps justified in his words "from authentic sources." But unfortunately the writers who claim to be authentic are in this case divided on all the governing facts. The book may be commended to the general reader, though with severe reservation in respect of historical accuracy.

Controversy as to the conduct of Bazaine and the orders and negotiations of the Empress-Regent will rage for many years, and is one of those certain to be revived after a century has passed. The constitutional and military considerations involved are themselves obscure. What is the position of a general commanding an army in the field, and that of an officer responsible for a fortress, who are sworn soldiers of an autocrat, when their monarch has been captured or so shut up as to be unable to give orders, though war is actively continued on behalf of the nation—yet not in the King's name, and perhaps in opposition to the dynasty? How far is the position affected by the substitution for the autocrat of a constitutional king? Napoleon III. was constitutional in home affairs, and represented by a Ministry responsible to Parliament. In foreign and military affairs he retained a full choice of

Ministers and personal direction. On leaving Paris, he appointed his wife as Regent; and, after changing her Ministry, she exercised, during the Sedan campaign, a complete authority, not only over the generals commanding the French Army of the Rhine, but also over the Emperor, whose judgment she frequently overruled. At what point did her military, and at what moment did her political, authority cease? Such inquiries are not new. Similar difficulties may be found in the history of Jersey during the latter days of Cromwell, and in Corfu in 1814. The officers of the first Napoleon were not easily convinced that their great man had abdicated at Fontainebleau, with recognition of a forgotten Bourbon as lawful King of France. When orders were conveyed to them in new names, they frequently defied them and continued to hold out.

The friends and family of Bazaine have embarrassed the supporters of the Empress Eugénie by their defence, such as it is, of that Marshal. General Bazaine-Hayter, who has held high command in the army of the Republic, has contributed weighty words to the discussion. He is not responsible for the books and pamphlets in which others have defended the memory of their common kinsman; but we doubt whether he would repudiate them. The Bazaine family case runs thus:—It is impossible to dispute the obvious fact that Bazaine lied to the court martial, presided over by the Duc d'Aumale; and the falsification of dates is now clear. The motive is as obvious. The Empress had made statements impossible to reconcile with a military defence of Bazaine to the brother officers who tried him. Yet the shielding of the Empress was perhaps Bazaine's duty as a man. Mr. Legge has accepted, as was natural, the assurances given from many sides that the fallen Empress long maintained an attitude of absolute reserve, refusing to act as Regent, or to negotiate with the Prussians, and give orders to the army. At last, however, she was deceived into a course which was natural, though injudicious. But this defence ignores the Bernstorff volumes reviewed by us on November 28th, 1908. It is, of course, impossible to pass over in absolute silence that one of the King of Prussia's letters and that letter from the Empress to the King of Prussia which were published in an appendix to the official report of the Versailles trial. But the whole of the Empress's action is postdated in the volume now before us, as it has been all along. If, as we believe, the Bazaine family story has an element of truth, it is unfortunate that the friends of the Empress are forced into adopting the extreme opinion here expressed:—

" Marshal Bazaine did not require much tempting, but was only too anxious to capitulate.... The Empress had been his warmest admirer and supporter, but even she repudiated him after his flight from St. Marguerite."

Why at that particular moment?

Then, of another personal friend and admirer of the Empress, who was a soldier of a finer type:—While

" Bazaine.... a simple-minded individual.... carried his indiscretion to extraordinary lengths.... Bourbaki was equally credulous. His sister had accompanied the Empress in her flight.... was with the imperial lady at Hastings. Why had not Madame Lebreton-Bourbaki given Regnier a letter of introduction to her brother?"

The Duc d'Aumale died without having seen Lord Cowley's letter to the Empress, first printed in the Bernstorff volumes, and without knowing the facts revealed to us. But the Duc d'Aumale did not affect to believe that Regnier had no kind of intro-

duction except a little photograph bought in a Hastings shop and signed by the young Prince Imperial.

Our caution against the history given in this volume extends to other episodes. The account of the suddenness with which the Emperor's malady was revealed even to his wife is in absolute conflict with the facts recorded in the Hohenlohe memoirs. We are now aware that the disease had made such progress in November, 1869, that the death of Napoleon III. was hourly expected by the Prussian Court, and that arrangements were made with Russia, and, in spite of the Austro-French alliance, with Vienna, in view of common action on the expected proclamation at Paris of the Republic.

MR. EDMUND CANDLER may be congratulated on his eleven sketches of Eastern life and places, which, with one of London to finish with, he has named *The Mantle of the East* (Blackwood & Sons). They are the result of over ten years' wandering, with a considerable study of what has already been written on the various subjects, and are excellently set forth. Among other places and scenes, Benares, Gyangtse in Tibet, the Sundarbans, Amritsar, Mount Abu, the Jamma Masjid at Delhi, and Angkor in Siam, are described; so the wanderings have been wide, the people differing greatly from each other, yet all are congenial to our enterprising author. He tells us that six of the sketches have appeared in *Blackwood*, and one in *The Cornhill*; but they amply justify reproduction. His description of the Golden Temple at Amritsar is particularly good. After mentioning its situation in a large tank and its marble approach, he remarks:—

" One is struck most with the gentlemanliness of it all—there is no other word for it.... One is not dunned, or jostled, or insulted, or fawned upon there as one is at Benares or Brinda Ban or Lashkar, or the temple of Kali in Calcutta, where a mob of brazen-tongued, cadging, ill-conditioned, noisily-extortionate rascals surround one's carriage before one is a hundred yards from the gate, and are allowed by the temple authorities to palm themselves off as priests. Instead, there is a rich simplicity in this, as in all Sikh shrines."

Here he saw many diverse races. Sikh soldiers, Akális, and Jats, who are of course at home; Tibetans, Yárkandis, Brahmans, and even Moslems, met in its precincts, and could, if they pleased, listen to the words of the Granth read by the priest, and the hymns of praise or warlike chants sung by the musicians. Those who have visited the shrine can attest the fidelity of the description.

The author's chief admiration seems to have been reserved for the temple at Angkor, "without doubt the greatest and most beautiful in Asia." He acknowledges the spell of many other places in the East, and adds: "But on me, as no doubt on any other white man who has seen it, Angkor Wat has exercised a greater spell than any place on earth."

The illustrations are pleasing, and the form of the book is satisfactory.

Historical Essays. By James Ford Rhodes. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Rhodes is favourably known in this country by his sober and judicious history of the United States from 1850 to 1877. As an essayist he does not shine, because his outlook is limited and his style lacks distinction. But he has a few things of interest to say. Of the eighteen papers in his new volume, four deal generally with the writing of history and three with special American topics;

eight are estimates of historians, notably Gibbon and Gardiner; and there is a readable account of E. L. Godkin, with two trifles to make up the list. Dr. Rhodes makes the conventional remarks about Gibbon, but his whole-hearted praise of Gardiner is pleasant to have, for that great historian is by no means a household word even yet in this country, and perhaps never will be. Dr. Rhodes is himself avowedly a disciple of Gardiner, and repeatedly commends him, with Gibbon, Tacitus, and Thucydides, to the attention of every student of history. In a lecture on 'The Profession of Historian' Dr. Rhodes advocates general culture as a preparation: he does not mention the *École des Chartes*. More to the point is his defence of newspapers as historical sources, provided always that they are used with care; his assumption, however, that the political complexion of a great journal usually corresponds to that of the district in which it circulates does not hold good in this country, though it may be true for America.

The author is seen at his best in the three special American essays—on 'The Presidential Office,' on President Hayes, and on the vexed question 'Who burned Columbia?' reprinted from *The American Historical Review* of 1902. He has a much higher opinion of Hayes than is commonly held, but he makes out a good case for that President. His estimate of M'Kinley, too, is instructive; probably he is right in thinking that M'Kinley deliberately endeavoured to be the mere mouthpiece of the popular voice, and that his habitual hesitation when in office was caused by doubt as to what the sovereign people really wanted him to say. As to the burning of Columbia, Dr. Rhodes exculpates both Sherman and the Confederate generals who retreated before him from the unlucky town. Sherman unquestionably ordered the destruction of the public buildings, but before his troops entered Columbia it had been set on fire, and was being plundered by bands of escaped prisoners, stragglers, and negroes. Dr. Rhodes thus removes a grave stain from Sherman's reputation.

We have already had the opportunity of giving an account of two productions of the Florence Press—'The Romance of the Rose' and the 'Fioretti.' The edition of *Songs before Sunrise* issued by this Press (through Messrs. Chatto & Windus) is distinguished from the earlier books by having no illustrations or decoration other than simple initials in red. There is no need at this time of day to recall that among those songs is the one that Swinburne counted his best, and others that live in the memory of those who care for English at its sweetest. Few such books are written in a lifetime, and when they appear they should be honoured as this one has been. Type, setting, presswork, and shape of page all are very good; though the heavy red capitals have "set-off" in a few cases. We commend this edition to all lovers of fine books.

MR. F. LEGGE has added a biographical preface full of interest to the eighteenth edition of a remarkable book, *The Martyrdom of Man*, by Winwood Reade (Kegan Paul). Reade had a double career as explorer and author, and, though he was disappointed in both ways, his history of the world, viewed from the point of view of Africa, has since his death secured abundant applause from good judges. It did not secure, says Mr. Legge, a favourable review till 1906, but has always had a steady sale. Its anti-religious tone militated, no doubt,

against a fair reception when it appeared in 1872; but there has been a wonderful change in the public as well as the learned mind since that period, and there has, we may add, been little writing so lucid and pleasant as Reade's.

Forget-Me-Not, with other Stories and Poems. By Sarita and Frances Ward. (A. L. Humphreys.)—We are led to presume the infancy of the authors of this dainty little volume, and indeed the stories called respectively 'Forget-Me-Not,' 'One, Two, Three, Four,' and 'Babyland' (to name but a few) have a real charm of simplicity, though more than once we seem conscious of the childish note as it is generally conceived (and over emphasized) by grown-up persons. The verse is more uniformly convincing, and reveals pleasingly in the subtleties of nursery humour. In particular we would mention the lines 'About my Sister' and 'The Child,' the latter poem hinging on the inadvertent confession of an immaculate little boy who, in an ill-judged spirit of inquiry, dropped a "tiddley-wink" into a bowl of goldfish, to the discomfort of the inmates. Mr. Charles Turley contributes a playful and sympathetic Introduction; and the externals of the book, with its limp vellum and pale-blue ribbons, are exceptionally attractive.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Catholic Encyclopedia: Vol. III. Gregory-Infallibility.

An international work of reference on the constitution, doctrine, discipline, and history of the Catholic Church, edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Edward A. Pace, and others. Dampier (Margaret G.), *The Organization of the Orthodox Eastern Churches*, 1/ net.

Encyclopedia of Islam: No. V. Alger—Alp Arslan.

A dictionary of the geography, ethnography and biography of the Mohammedan peoples edited by M. Th. Houtsma, T. W. Arnold, and A. Schaade.

Funk (Dr. F. X.), *A Manual of Church History*, Vol. I., 12/ net.

Authorized translation from the fifth German edition by Luigi Cappadelta.

Hopps (John Page), *The Unitarians' Justification*, 1d.

One of the Unitarian Penny Library.

Kisch (H. J.), *Religion of the Civilized World and Judaism*, 1/ net.

Lamb (Francis J.), *Miracle and Science*, 4/6 net.

Bible miracles examined by the methods, rules, and tests of the science of jurisprudence as administered to-day in courts of justice.

Maclaren (Alexander), 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, 7/6.

In Exposition of Holy Scripture.

Magical Message according to Iōannēs, commonly called the Gospel according to (St.) John.

A verbatim translation from the Greek done in modern English, with introductory essays and notes, by James M. Pryse.

Spooner (Frank), *An Outline of the Narrative of the Bible*, 1/6 net.

Tauler (John), *The Following of Christ*, 3/6 net.

Done into English by J. R. Morell. New edition.

Law.

Marks (G. Croydon), *Notes and Judgments on the "Working" of British Patents*, 2/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

British Museum: *Catalogue of Early Italian Engravings preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings*, by A. M. Hind: Vol. I. Text, 31/6 net; Vol. II. Illustrations 40/ net.

Edited by Sidney Colvin.

Bryans (Herbert W.), *Stained Glass from the Earliest Period to the Renaissance*, 1/ net.

A paper read before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society on March 2.

Crouch (Joseph), *Puritanism and Art: an Inquiry into a Popular Fallacy*, 12/6 net.

With an introduction by the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, and 16 illustrations.

Exhibition of Japanese Prints, 1910.

Illustrated catalogue of the exhibition at the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, with notes and introduction by Arthur Morrison.

Innes (Mary), *Schools of Painting*, 5/ net.

Intended for schools, students, and the general reader, and offers a general view of the development of painting in Europe from the first century to the beginning of the nineteenth. It contains 76 illustrations.

Japanese Textiles, Woven and Embroidered, Parts I. and II. Sets only, four Parts, 160/ net.

A series of 80 coloured plates selected by M. P. Verneuil.

National Art-Collections Fund, Sixth Annual Report.

Royal Institute of British Architects, Journal, April, 1/

Speltz (Alexander), *The Styles of Ornament, from Prehistoric Times to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century*, 15/ net.

A series of 3,500 examples arranged in historical order, with descriptive text, for the use of architects, craftsmen, and amateurs. Translated from the second German edition, revised and edited by R. Phené Spiers.

Poetry and Drama.

Amanda and Gherardo, and other Poems, by J. E. P., 3/6 net.

Barbé (Louis A.), *Bannockburn*.

A poem for recitation.

Geoghegan (Joseph), *Poems and Sonnets*, 2/6 net.

Hewetson (George Benson), *Poems of Empire*, 1/6 net.

Hollins (Dorothea), *The Quest*, 4/6 net.

A drama of deliverance, in seven scenes and a vision.

Johnson (Matthew), *Poet, 1888-98*, 2/6 net.

With introduction and notes by Robert Elliot.

Melville (Helen and Lewis), *Full Fathom Five*, 3/6 net.

A sea-anthology in prose and verse.

O'Kelly (Seumas), *The Shuiler's Child*, 1/ net.

A tragedy in two acts.

Rolleston (T. W.), *Sea Spray*, 1/ net.

Verses and translations.

Sidney (Sir Philip), *Poems*, 1/ net.

Edited with an introduction by John Drinkwater. In the Muses' Library.

Stuart-Young (J. M.), *Out of Hours*, 4/ net.

Poems, lyrics, and sonnets written in the Bush of West Africa.

Twenty Chinese Poems, paraphrased by Clifford Bax, 2/6 net.

Music.

Galloway (William Johnson), *Musical England*, 3/6 net.

Wead (Charles Kasson), *Music and Science*.

An address to the Philosophical Society of Washington.

Bibliography.

Harvard University Bibliographical Contributions: A Bibliography of Persius, by Morris H. Morgan.

An interesting bibliography, beginning with the *editio princeps* of 1469 or 1470, and including 847 items. Prof. Morgan died on March 16, and just before his illness presented his remarkable Persius collection to Harvard University.

Philosophy.

Bourne (George), *The Ascending Effort*, 4/6 net.

A discussion of the effect of science on life, religion, and art.

Jones (Henry), *Idealism as a Practical Creed*, 6/ net.

Lectures on philosophy and modern life delivered before the University of Sydney.

McConnell (Ray Madding), *The Duty of Altruism*, 6/6 net.

Walker (Leslie J.), *Theories of Knowledge*, 9/

In the Stonyhurst Philosophical Series.

Political Economy.

Smith (J. C.), *The National Providence*, 3/6 net.

A series of essays dealing mainly with the problem of the systematic incorporation of the Proletariat section of the population into the economic body of the nation.

History and Biography.

Canterbury and York Society: *Diocesis Londoniensis, Registrum Radulphi Baldock, Pars Prima*.

Carter (Herbert A.), *Ramie (Rhea), China Grass*, 5/ net.

Details concerning a new textile fibre.

Courtney (William Prideaux), *Eight Friends of the Great*, 6/ net.

Concerned with the careers of eight typical personages flourishing in the reigns of the four Georges.

From the Bottom Up: the Life Story of Alexander Irvine, 6/ net.

The story of an Irish boy who became a Labour leader and Socialist in America, with 17 illustrations.

Gribble (Francis), *The Passions of the French Romantics*, 15/ net.

With 20 portraits.

Haggard (Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P.), *Two Great Rivals (François I. and Charles V.) and the Women who influenced Them*, 16/ net.

With 21 illustrations, including a photograph plate.

Hanna (Col. H. B.), *The Second Afghan War, 1878-79-80: its Causes, its Conduct, and its Consequences*, 15/ net.

With 9 maps.

Henderson (P. A. Wright), *The Life and Times of John Wilkins*, 5/ net.

Written as an offering to members of Wadham College for the Tercentenary.

Heywood (William), *A History of Perugia*, 12/6 net.

Edited by R. Langton.

Home Counties Magazine, March, 1/6 net.

Edited by W. Paley Baildon with numerous illustrations.

Locker-Lampson (Frederick), *My Confidences*, 1/ net.

New edition. For notices see *ATH.* April 11, 1896.

Lyon (F. H.), *Diego de Sarmiento de Acuña, Conde de Gondomar*, 2/6 net.

The Lothian Historical Essay for 1909.

Marczali (Henry), *Hungary in the Eighteenth Century*, 7/6 net.

With an introductory essay on the earlier history of Hungary by Harold W. V. Temperley.

Motley (John Lothrop) and his Family: *Further Letters and Records*, 16/ net.

Edited by his daughter and Herbert St. John Mildmay, with numerous illustrations.

Oman (Charles), *England before the Norman Conquest*, 10/6 net.

A history of the Celtic, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon periods down to 1066.

Royal Family in the Temple Prison: *Journal of the Imprisonment*, by Jean Baptiste Cant-Hanet, called Cléry, with a Supplementary Chapter on the Last Hours of Louis XVI.

4/6 net.

Translated by E. Jules Méras.

Southampton Record Society: *History and Antiquity of Southampton*, by John Speed, written about 1770.

A limited edition, with introduction, notes and index by Elinor R. Aubrey. Includes some account of the Roman Clausentum.

Winstanley (D. A.), *Personal and Party Government: a Chapter in the Political History of the Early Years of the Reign of George III.*

1760-66, 4/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Adey (W. T.), *Kingsbridge and Salcombe, Devon*.

Brief guide issued by the District Council.

Banff and Macduff.

Issued by the Burgh Council.

Berry (Robert M.), *Germany of the Germans*, 6/ net.

An account of Germany of the present day by one who has lived much among the people.

Bradford-on-Avon.

Issued by the District Council.

Bryce (George), *The Siege and Conquest of the North Pole*.

Cook's Tourist's Handbook for Southern Italy (including Rome) and Sicily, 4/

With maps and plans.

Little (Archibald), *Across Yunnan: a Journey of Surprises, including an Account of the Remarkable French Railway Line now completed to Yunnan-fu*, 3/6 net.

With many illustrations and map.

Macdonald (P. O.), *Frinton-on-Sea*.

Issued by the District Council.

Richardson (Philip J. S.), *The Americans' Mecca: Paris and the Beautiful Land of France*, 2/6 net.

With a chapter on 'The Riviera' by Eustace A. Reynolds-Ball. Illustrated.

Vane (Sir Francis), *Walks and People in Tuscany*, 5/ net.

With 16 illustrations.

Sports and Pastimes.

Polo Player's Diary, 1910, 2/6 net.

Illustrated. Edited by "Rallywood."

Education.

Bryant (Sara Cone), *How to tell Stories to Children, and some Stories to Tell*, 2/6

Rennie (John), *The Aims and Methods of Nature Study*, 3/6

A guide for teachers.

Folk-lore and Anthropology.

Winter (John Garrett), *The Myth of Hercules at Rome*.

One of the Humanistic Series of the University of Michigan.

Philology.

Meador (Clarence L.), *The Usage of Idem, Ipse, and Words of Related Meaning*.

Another of the Humanistic Series of the University of Michigan.

Medley (William), *Interpretations of Horace*, 7/6 net.

A few selected odes are subjected to elaborate analysis. Edited by John Green Skemp and George Watson Macalpine.

O'Neil (Rev. J.), *A Phrase-Book in English and Sindebele*, 5/ net.

For the use of settlers in Matabeleland.

School-Books.

Agricola, *Simplified Text*, 1/6

Edited by W. L. Paine in the series of *Clari Romani*.

Corkran (Alice), *The Dawn of British History*.

Illustrated by M. Lavars Harry.

Goldsmith's *The Traveller and The Deserted Village*, and Gray's *Elegy* written in a Country Churchyard, 6d.

Edited by Rose M. Barton in Heath's *English Classics*.

Hoffmann's *Der Kampf der Sänger*.

Edited by F. W. M. Draper in Blackie's *Little German Classics*.

Johnson (Prof. H. H.), *A Short Introduction to the Study of French Literature*, 2/6 net.

Julius Caesar, *Simplified Text*, 1/6.

Edited by H. J. Dakers as another of the *Clari Romani*.

Longman's *Historical Illustrations: England in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Centuries*, drawn and described by T. C. Barfield, 2/6 net each.

Marsh (Lewis), *Preparatory Course of Literary Reading and Composition*, 1/6

Metellus and Marius, the Jugurthine War, *Simplified Text*, 1/6

Edited by A. J. Schooling in the *Clari Romani*.

Ovid, *Heroides I.-X.*, 3/6

Edited by A. J. F. Collins and B. J. Hayes in the *University Tutorial Series*.

Plain Text Poets: Goldsmith's *Poems*, with Introduction by E. Margery Fox; Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, edited by W. M. L. Hutchinson; Milton's *Shorter Poems*, edited by G. B. Sellow; Scott's *Marmion*, with Introduction by R. F. Cholmeley; and *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, with Introduction by A. B. Covernton, 6d. each.

Shedlock (Marie L.), *A Collection of Eastern Stories and Legends*, 1/6 net.

For narration or later reading in schools, with a foreword by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, and a frontispiece by Wolfram Onslow Ford.

Sheridan's *The Rivals* (Slightly Abridged), 2d. Edited by John Peile. One of Blackie's *English Classics*.

Street (A. G. A.) and Gooderson (V. E.), *Handbook of Physical Training, for Public Elementary Schools*, 3/6 net.

Till Eulenspiegels *Lustige Streiche*, 1/3

Selected and edited, with notes, vocabulary, and exercises, by Frederick Betz. One of Heath's *Modern Language Series*.

Whipple (F. J. W.), *The Public School Geometry*, 2/

With numerous diagrams and examples. One of Dent's *Series of Mathematical and Scientific Textbooks for Schools*.

Science.

Baumgärtner (Dr. Julius), *Appendicitis: When should One Operate?* 1/ net.

Translated from the second German edition by Amy M. Mander, and has 32 illustrations.

Cameron (A. T.), *Radiochemistry*, 2/6 net.

Frankland (William Barrett), *Theories of Parallelism: an Historical Critique*, 3/ net.

Begins with Euclid and comes down to the author of 'Alice in Wonderland.'

Hunt (Jasper B.), *Existence after Death* implied by Science, 5/ net.

Lluria (Dr. Enrique), *Super-Organic Evolution, Nature and the Social Problem*, 7/6 net.

With a preface by Dr. D. Santiago Ramon y Cajal, translated by Rachel Challice and D. H. Lambert.

McConnell (Primrose), *The Compleat Farmer*, 5/ net.

A practical handbook. Illustrated.

Newcomb (Simon). Memorial addresses read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, Dec. 4th, 1909.

National Physical Laboratory Report for the Year 1909.

Rings ((Frederick), *Reinforced Concrete: Theory and Practice*, 7/6 net.

With over 200 illustrations, together with a detached ready reckoner for the designing and checking of slabs and beams.

Seton (E. T.), *Life-Histories of Northern Animals: an account of the Mammals of Manitoba*, 2 vols., 70/ net.

Tait (James), *Tait's New Seamanship*, 2/6 net.

Wheeler (W. M.), *Ants: their Structure, &c.*, 21/ net.

Wickham (Louis) and Degrais (Dr.), *Radium-therapy*, 15/ net.

Translated by S. Ernest Dore.

Woodruffe-Peacock (Rev. E. Adrian), *A Check-List of Lincolnshire Plants*, 1/6

Published by the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union.

Juvenile.

Bosch (Mrs. Hermann), *Bible Stories told to "Toddles"*, 2/6 net.

Life of Christ for Children, 4/ net

Preface by Cardinal Gibbons. Illustrated. Stories from 'The Faerie Queene,' retold from Spenser by Lawrence H. Dawson, 1/6

With illustrations by Gertrude Demain Hammond.

Three Hundred Things a Bright Boy can Do, 6/ net.

Fiction.

Andréyev (L. N.), *Judas Iscariot*, 5/ net.

Translated from the Russian by W. H. Lowe, and forms with 'Eleazar' (Lazarus) and 'Ben Tobit' a Biblical trilogy.

Barr (Robert), *The Sword-Maker*, 6/

A romance of love and adventure.

Brown (Vincent), *The Glory and the Abyss*, 6/

The story of a simple man's adhesion to duty. Corporal Sam, and other Stories, by Q., 6/

The title story is concerned with a young soldier on whom the horrors of war so work that he turns his arms against his own side.

Curties (Capt. Henry), *The Blood Bond*, 6/

A story of matrimonial ups and downs ending happily.

Fox-Davies (A. C.), *The Duplicate Death*, 6/

A tale of murder.

Grier (Sydney C.), *The Power of the Keys*, 1/ net.

New and cheaper edition. See notice in *Athen.* Nov. 2, 1907, p. 545

Hall (Eliza Calvert), *The Land of Long Ago*, 6/

A tale of life in Kentucky and its old-time country folk, illustrated by G. Patrick Nelson and Beulah Strong.

Hamilton (Cosmo), *Mrs. Skeffington*, 6/

A story of military life and routine with its work and scandals.

Hume (Fergus), *The Lonely Church*, 6d.

New edition.

Hume (Fergus), *The Lonely Subaltern*.

A tale of murder and mystery.

Lindsey (William), *The Severed Mantle*, 6/

Deals with Provence in the time of the Troubadours.

Masefield (John), *Capt. Margaret*, 7d. net.

New edition. For notice see *Athen.* July 25, 1908, p. 92.

Meredith (G.), *Beauchamp's Career*, 2 vols., 7/6 net each.

Memorial Edition.

Page (Gertrude), *Jill's Rhodesian Philosophy; or, The Dam Farm*, 2/6 net.

Another of the author's Rhodesian studies, taking the form of letters and extracts from a diary.

Peto (D. G.), *A Pilgrimage of Truth*, 6/

A story of love and adventure in Morocco.

Prussian Cadet, *Letters from a Cadet to his Mother*, by Paul von Szczepański, and *A Story of Cadet Life*, by Ernst von Wildenbruch, 3/6 net.

Translated by W. D. Lowe.

Ryven (George), *The Frozen Flame*, 6/

Has to do with the sufferings of a highborn lady.

Scot (Hew), *A Wild Intrigue*, 6/

Tells of a man of science who discovers an explosive of immense power, and afterwards meets a girl who is the emissary and tool of a secret society.

Scott (Sir Walter), *Old Mortality*, 6d. net.

New edition.

Steele (Jack), *A Husband by Proxy*, 6/

A criminologist's exciting love-story.

Watson (Gilbert), *Forbidden Ground*, 6/

A girl, disguised as a boy, gains admission to a monastery in order to revenge herself on a lover.

General Literature.

Alston (Leonard), *Education and Citizenship in India*, 4/6 net.

Barnard (Amy), *The Home Training of Children*, 3/6 net.

A practical manual for parents.

British Constitution Association, *Fourth Annual Report*, 6d.

Century Illustrated Magazine, November, 1909, to April, 1910, 10/6

Dawson (Canon), *The Book of Honour*, 2/ net.

Familiar talks with young men and boys.

Hawker (C. E.), *Chats about Wine*, 2/6 net.

New Edition.

Jacks (L. P.), *Mad Shepherds, and other Human Studies*, 4/6 net.

With frontispiece by L. Leslie Brooke.

Old Lady's Literary Likings (and Dislikings).

Petrie (Prof. W. M. Flinders), *The Estates of the Realm*, 6d.

No. 30 of the British Constitution Association Leaflets.

Pulman (S.), *Forum Echoes*, 3/6 net.

The substance of more than 20 debates in the Manchester County Forum.

Rowntree (B. Seebohm), *Land and Labour: Lessons from Belgium*, 10/6 net.

Written in the hope of contributing to the solution of the problem of poverty in Britain by throwing some light on its relation to the system of land tenure.

Sélincourt (Hugh de), *Oxford from Within*, 7/6 net.

Illustrated by Yoshio Markino. The author endeavours to reveal the spirit of Oxford and the University, and their relation to the national life of the day.

Wollaston (Tullie), *The Federal Liquor Service*, 2/6

Comes from Melbourne.

Pamphlets.

Fraser (John Foster), *The British Empire and What It Means*, 1d.

Parker (G. F.), *The Degradation of Party*.

An address delivered before the students of Indiana University, Bloomington.

Women's Labour League, *Report of the Fifth Annual Conference*, held in the Central Hall, Newport, Mon., on Feb. 7 and 8, 1910., 2d.

*FOREIGN.**Fine Art and Archaeology.*

Prou (M.), *Manuel de Paléographie latine et française*, 15fr.

Third edition, extensively revised, and with an album of 24 plates.

Poetry and Drama.

Gaiffe (F.), *Le Drame en France au dix-huitième Siècle*, 10 fr.

A bulky volume of 600 pages, with 16 full-page plates.

Stahl (E. L.), *Joseph von Auffenberg und das Schauspiel der Schillerepigonon*, 7fr.

One of the *Theatergeschichtliche Forschungen*.

Bibliography.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, April.

Geography and Travel.

Pourot (P.), *Tolède: son Histoire, ses Légendes, ses Monuments*, 3fr. 50.

Sociology.

Fouillée (A.), *La Démocratie politique et sociale en France*, 3fr. 75.

Fiction.

Bourget (P.), *La Dame qui a perdu son Peintre*, 3fr. 50.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for May Sir Hugh Clifford describes the process of capturing wild elephants in Ceylon, under the title 'How Bondage came to the Jungle.' Mrs. Woods writes the first of a series of 'Pastels under the Southern Cross,' recollections of a recent journey to South Africa; and Sir James Yoxall, M.P., has a phantasy called 'The Abbey Meadows.' Mrs. Bosanquet illustrates from first-hand knowledge the working of 'The Old-Age Pensions Act of 1908';

while in 'Jan Kompani Kee Jai' Major G. F. MacMunn recalls an episode of the Mutiny. Mr. John Barnett writes of 'Prince Rupert on the Sea'; and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield gives some incidents of 'The Earthquake at Lisbon.' 'The Black Cockade,' by Mr. D. K. Broster, deals with the tragedy of Quiberon Bay.

THE May number of *Blackwood* will open with an article on 'The French Elections and the Church.' Other articles are 'Balliol as I Remember It,' by Mr. Norman Pearson; 'The Names and Source of Chaucer's "Squieres Tale,"' by Mr. A. J. de Havilland Bushnell; 'A Herring Haul in a French Steam Drifter,' by Mr. Stephen Reynolds; a symposium entitled 'From the Outposts'; and 'The Lighter Side of my Official Life: Sharps and Flats,' by Sir Robert Anderson.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR has completely revised and recast his Romanes Lectures on 'The Criticism of Beauty,' which was published last November from a short-hand report. The new edition will be published immediately by the Oxford University Press, and will be sent free to any purchaser of the old edition who will return his copy to Mr. Frowde.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN hope to publish in May 'In Lotus-Land: Japan,' by Mr. Herbert G. Ponting. The work will contain over a hundred illustrations, eight of which are printed in colour.

THE same firm will have ready next week Marion Crawford's last novel, 'The Undesirable Governess,' which is an amusing story of English country life.

MR. P. B. M. MALABARI, one of the Registrars of the High Court of Bombay, will shortly publish through Mr. Fisher Unwin a work entitled 'Bombay in the Making.' This is a history of the judicial institutions of the Western Presidency (1661-1726). The author has had access to a mass of unpublished records, on which the work is chiefly founded.

MR. BRADNOCK HALL, who has not published a book (under that name) for thirteen years, is bringing out another volume of fishing stories next Tuesday, under the title 'Norwegian and other Fish Tales.' Messrs. Smith & Elder are the publishers. The originals of some of the illustrations have been exhibited at the Academy and elsewhere, but others have been specially drawn for the book.

'AT THE CALL OF HONOUR' is the title of Mr. A. W. Marchmont's latest story, about to be published by Messrs. Cassell. It describes the extraordinary adventures of one Ralph Anstable and the two women who love him, and how his affairs become involved in those of an Italian prince.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co. include in their spring list 'Princess Helene von Racowitza: an Autobiography'; an autobiography of 'George Meek, Bath-

chairman,' who was induced to write by Mr. H. G. Wells; and 'Travels in Spain,' by Mr. P. Sanford Marden.

MR. W. LLEWELYN WILLIAMS, M.P., whose pending motion for a return of all public records still unrepaired and unlisted, or not yet in statutory custody, has attracted attention, is himself an historical scholar of real ability, as is shown by his contributions to Welsh historical research in the *Proceedings* of the Cymmrodorion Society during the last ten years.

'NATHAN BURKE,' by Mrs. Mary S. Watts, which will be issued shortly by Messrs. Macmillan, is a story of Ohio at the time immediately preceding the Mexican war. The author is credited with following the style and method of Thackeray.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for immediate publication 'Robert Murray M'Cheyne,' by Mr. J. C. Smith. The same firm will also issue 'A Lift Boy's Diary,' by Elizabeth Alliot.

MR. DAVID DOUGLAS will publish immediately the seventh volume of Sir James Balfour Paul's 'Scots Peerage,' extending from Panmure to Sinclair. The work will be completed in another volume, exclusive of the Index and list of corrigenda.

'SOUTH AFRICAN SNAPSHOTS FOR ENGLISH GIRLS' is the title of a little volume which Messrs. Gay & Hancock will publish early in May. It is written specially for "superfluous daughters" by Miss Eleanor Tyrrell, and is illustrated.

NEXT Tuesday Prof. Ridgeway will read to the British Academy a paper on 'The Historical Background and Date of the later Irish Epic (the Cycle of Finn and Ossian).'

NEXT Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the Cowper Society will be held in the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, when addresses will be given by the Archdeacon of London, Judge Willis, and others. All will be welcome, whether members of the Society or not.

A MEETING of the British Society of Franciscan Studies will be held in the rooms of the Royal Historical Society, 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, next Thursday afternoon, when the Rev. Father Cuthbert will read a paper on 'St. Francis and Poverty.'

THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES has recently written and published a work giving a selection of proverbs and quotations in English, with their Sanskrit equivalents, under the title of 'Hitoki.'

WE notice with regret the death of Mr. Robert MacLehose on Thursday week last at his house in Kelvinside, Glasgow. He had retired of late years from active business, but continued to take a keen interest in publishing, especially in the firm which

bears his name. Born in Govan in 1820 he began work as an assistant to his elder brother James, bookseller and publisher. In 1850 he moved to Ayr, and added to his business some printing which attracted attention. In 1872 he purchased from the trustees of the late printer to the University of Glasgow the business in Glassford Street, and kept up the University printing in an excellent style till 1894, when he was succeeded by his nephews. His death, says *The Glasgow Herald* for the 15th inst.,

"breaks a link with the past. He used to recall the time when Govan was a country village, and his early impression of going to see friends in Glasgow implied a long country walk between hedgerows along the Clyde to the city."

THE firm of Methuen & Co. has become a private limited company. Mr. A. M. S. Methuen retains his control of the business. Mr. G. E. Webster is now managing director, and Mr. E. V. Lucas is a third director.

MR. CHARLES P. SISLEY has decided to name his new monthly *The Family Magazine*. It is to appear in May.

THREE literary prizes are announced from Paris this week. One of the value of 500fr., in the gift of the Société des Poètes Français, has been won by Madame Jacques Trèves for her poem entitled 'Isis.' The second, awarded for the first time, is a prize instituted by the journal *Vie Heureuse* for the best French work of erudition in philosophy, history, geography, or essays published during the year. It has been won by Daniel Halévy with a book on Nietzsche.

THE Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has this year divided the Prix Stanislas Julien into three parts, one of which goes to M. Paul Vial, the Chinese missionary, for his 'Dictionnaire Français-Lolo'; another to M. Stanislas Millot for his dictionary of "formes cursives" of Chinese characters; and the third to Messrs. Esquirol and Villate for their 'Dictionnaire Divé-Français.'

THE death in his eighty-eighth year is announced from Dresden of the well-known writer Eduard Duboc, better known by his pen-name Robert Waldmüller. He was the author of a number of novels and poems, among them 'Dorfidyllen,' 'Der Sekundant,' and 'Auf dem Glatteis'; and he translated 'Enoch Arden' and other poems of Tennyson.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of general interest to our readers we note: Board of Education, Report for 1908-9 (9½d.); Intermediate Education, Ireland, Rules and Programme for 1911 (3d.); A Statute for University College, Dublin (½d.); International Convention concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed at the Hague, Oct. 18, 1907 (2½d.); and International Convention relative to the Opening of Hostilities, signed at the same time (1½d.).

SCIENCE

TREES AND GARDENS.

Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles. By C. S. Cooper and W. Percival Westell. Illustrated by C. F. Newall. 2 vols. (Dent & Co.)—This work, originally issued in parts, deals with 550 species of trees and shrubs, including those indigenous to Britain and the commoner exotic species. The Introduction, consisting of 84 pages, treats in a popular manner such subjects as the influence of trees on soils, and vice versa the uses of trees and timber, the study of winter buds, insect and fungal pests, structure, form, and function of leaves, floral structure and pollination, fruit and seed, pendulous trees and shrubs, and the scent of trees. These short essays, written in a sympathetic style, are calculated to awaken the interest of the general reader. Owners of estates, whether large or small, will do well to read the remarks upon pests and diseases, fungicides and insecticides; for many valuable trees are lost, though they might be saved by proper treatment in the early stages of attack. The difference between epiphytal and endophytal species of fungus is pointed out, but the statement on p. lxiii that "no fungoid pest can be cured by spraying" seems to ignore those of the former type altogether, for superficial mildews can be easily destroyed by intelligent use of this expedient.

There is ample justification for the authors' statement that, whilst widespread attention is given to the more showy herbaceous plants in the British flora and among garden plants, comparatively few people make any attempt to study trees and shrubs.

In the second part of the volume the species are arranged in botanical sequence. Beginning *Ranunculaceæ* with the traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*), the authors give a botanical account of the genus, and next of the species. They describe its native habitat and how it is generally cultivated, adding information on the derivation of the generic and specific names and the economic uses of the plant. This plan is adopted with slight variations in dealing with the subsequent species. So far as we have tested them, the descriptions are accurate, but they are too fragmentary, and, except for reference, not likely to attract the reader. The illustrations are mostly first class. They include sixteen full-page coloured plates and seventy black-and-white, all from drawings. The only regret we have is that they represent common species, instead of rarer trees and shrubs recently introduced.

There are some slips in the spelling of plant-names, and we wish that more consistency had been observed.

In a Yorkshire Garden. By Reginald Farrer. Illustrated. (Arnold.)—This volume will be welcomed by those who have enjoyed Mr. Farrer's works on rock and alpine gardening. The same spirit of enthusiasm, painstaking comparison, and fearless criticism runs through its pages. If the language is somewhat emotional, it gives the plants spoken of life and character, for the reader recognizes them as things possessing all sorts of personal peculiarities. Occasionally

the praise of particular plants approaches rhapsody.

The author introduces his own gardens in Yorkshire, including the commercial garden, the private garden at Ingleborough, the Moraine garden, the Cliff garden, and others. He explains the points of interest in the plants, whether in frames, borders, moraine rockery, or other specially prepared "habitat." Occasionally, whilst examining these, the reader is treated to vivid descriptions of the author's dangerous quests for particular species in the Dolomites and other mountain ranges, the style being similar to that in which the finding of *Eritrichium nanum* in full flower was related in the first of these volumes, 'My Rock-Garden' (see *Athenæum*, Feb. 15, 1908). Thus it takes a long time to pass all the species under review, particularly as these mountain trips form only one of the discursive features of the book.

The author's admiration for the magnificent specimen plants in Cornish gardens, where rhododendrons and subtropical vegetation grow luxuriantly, and his contempt for the absence of design in the planting of those gardens, will give West-County folk something to think about; but, whilst the criticism is not altogether uncalled for, it is certainly overdone.

The two most interesting chapters are those dealing with the Moraine and Cliff gardens—the former as giving a valuable hint to cultivators. The moraine is recommended as the best means yet invented for the culture of the most difficult alpine plants, including *Eritrichium* itself. Simple in structure, it is nevertheless declared to be better than all the elaborate and expensive rock-gardens. A suitable spot is chosen, and the soil removed therefrom to a depth of three feet. Proper drainage is provided, and afterwards the space is made up to a little above the ground level with chips of blue limestone, or granite chippings as they are called in the north, where they are used for mending roads. The merest adulteration of soil is added with these chippings, yet the plants find all the conditions they require, especially if means are provided to convey water to the bed in summer without wetting the surface.

The American Flower Garden. By Neltje Blanchan. With Planting Lists by Leonard Barron. Illustrated. (Heinemann.)—In this volume the best features of American flower-gardening are described by a capable and sympathetic pen. Mrs. Blanchan is specially suited for her task by her long experience in these islands, and her study of old and modern English gardening and the Dutch and Italian systems. The effect of this is seen in the tolerant views she takes of the formal and natural systems, apportioning the value of each correctly, and pointing out not only their advantages, but also their limitations. It is due to this breadth of view that she deplores the fact that there are few good examples of the formal system in America, the result being a feeling of scorn for the formal garden—a view based on ignorance. She regrets that their Teutonic blood develops in American people a more general love for nature than for art, while their training, derived from English textbooks, also inclines them towards the naturalistic method. Where Italian gardens are attempted every care should be taken to obtain the best advice in order that the system may be not made the object of ridicule owing to faulty expression. Landowners are recommended to consult a professional gardener before

laying out their home grounds, or, indeed, before selecting a site for the house.

Regarding the American habit of dispensing with front hedges and fences, the author thinks that this outside exhibition of selfishness is carried too far, and its effect, by depriving the garden of all semblance of privacy, is to discourage the free use of it as an "outdoor living room." She writes:—

"There is a vast difference between the Englishman's insultingly inhospitable brick wall, topped with broken bottles, and an American encircling belt of trees around his home grounds, or the tall hedge around his garden room to ensure that privacy without which the perfect freedom of home life is no more possible than if the family living room were to be set upon a public stage."

The corrective is to be found in the planting of trees and shrubs to form retreats, in leafy pergolas, and closed-in gardens such as may be seen at Wrest Park, Madresfield Court, and other old English gardens.

In any case, however, the state of American flower-gardening, if judged by the excellent representations shown in Mrs. Blanchan's illustrations, numbering nearly one hundred, is exceedingly promising, and with such a guide as is afforded by the present volume we may hope to see further great developments in the art. One of the most charming views depicts naturalized rhododendrons in full bloom near water.

The cultural details and lists of plants, with notes upon their comparative hardiness, are specially designed for American readers, but it is interesting to remark that the lists have been prepared by an Englishman—Mr. Leonard Barron, late of the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Chiswick, and at one time a member of the staff of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*.

French Market-Gardening. By J. Weathers. Preface by W. Robinson. Illustrated. (John Murray.)—In recent years cultivators have been driven to adopt various forms of intensive cultivation in order to obtain larger quantities of produce per acre, and thus compensate themselves for the general decrease in the market value of their crops. Just as in many places farm methods have been superseded by those of the gardener, so, by careful manuring and rotation, many gardens are made to yield heavier and more frequent crops than formerly. But, apart from the general subject of intensive cultivation, there is the need of the commercial grower to produce his crops as early in the various seasons as is possible, so as to secure special prices.

It is just this form of cultivation that in England is known as French gardening, because it has been practised for generations by the "maraîcher" in the neighbourhood of Paris. In his system there are several indispensable conditions. First of all, he employs for his rooting medium a compost or soil which is largely made up of partially decomposed organic matter or vegetable humus. He uses an unusual amount of stable manure for heating purposes; and at the end of each season the remains are mixed with the soil, which in course of time becomes intensely black through the large proportion of humus contained in it. Then, having formed his forcing ground on freshly made hotbeds, he spreads the rich, black soil over these, the ground is marked out, and covered with bell glasses or "cloches." The heat which arises from the fermenting material is partly retained by the cloche, but in some cases careful ventilation is employed by tilting it on one side. In each cloche several kinds of vegetable are planted, the idea being that, whilst the earlier maturing

kind, such as lettuce, is growing, the slower kind—for instance, cauliflower—is getting established, and is ready for development soon after the removal of the lettuce. There is little doubt that in English market gardening and private gardening there is room for the French system, but, unfortunately, writers of little experience have published figures setting forth financial returns that are likely to cause severe disappointment. Mr. Weathers's volume explains the advantages and limitations of the system in a fair and reasonable manner. Mr. William Robinson, who contributes the Introduction, writes with the authority of one who has studied the French nurseries on the spot.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The publication which the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen has just issued to its foreign members for the year 1908-9 is a memoir by Dr. Sophus Müller on the origin and early evolution of the Bronze civilization in Denmark, according to the most recent discoveries, translated from Danish into French by Mr. E. Philipot. The most ancient objects of bronze are assigned by the author to a period when Denmark was still in the Stone Age. Those which belong to the early Bronze Age he divides into six periods, of which the sixth and fifth might date back to the earlier centuries of the millennium before the Christian era; the fourth and third to the later centuries of the millennium next before that, and the second and first to a time subsequent to the middle of the last-mentioned millennium, the whole covering about 600 years. The paper is illustrated with 124 figures.

In *Man* for April Lieut.-Col. Shakespear, who had expressed the opinion that the *salai* or *yek* divisions of the Meitheis of Manipur might be totemistic, states that the result of inquiry has satisfied him that they are not so, and he gives interesting particulars as to the tabus of the several clans. In the case of the Angom clan, each of the subdivisions has particular tabus of its own, the penalty for breach of which is a serious illness in the family of the offender.

Mr. Andrew Lang intervenes in the controversy between Mr. A. R. Brown and Father Schmidt on the Andamanese mythology relating to Puluga, which has been carried on in several recent issues of *Man*, and gives his support to the contention of the latter and to the conclusions of Mr. Man. Both parties to the dispute are preparing works in which the subject will be fully discussed.

Dr. C. H. Read furnishes a note on certain ivory carvings from Benin recently acquired by the British Museum upon the dispersal of the collections of the late Sir Ralph Moor. They consist of two elaborate armlets, a mask, a figure of a leopard, and a baton headed by a mounted warrior in full costume. Dr. Read considers the mask to be the work of one of the best artists that the Bini court possessed.

Mr. A. R. Brown reduces to the form of diagrams the rules of marriage and descent in North Australia for the two conditions of tribes which have a four-class system, and tribes which have an eight-class system. It is undoubtedly easier to deal with these perplexing problems by means of symbols than under the class-names adopted by the various tribes. The existence in those

tribes of different rules of descent complicates the question.

In confirmation of the caution previously given (*Athen.*, No. 4253) against forgeries of New Zealand antiquities, Mr. Edge-Partington communicates to *Man* a quotation from an article by Prof. Andrea of Munich, who has visited manufactories of objects of jade, and a letter from Mr. Hamilton, Director of the Dominion Museum at Wellington, N.Z., who has met with many well-executed forgeries of bone and wooden objects. Spurious stone implements are also fabricated.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 14.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Prof. Percival Lowell exhibited and described photographs of the comet 1910a taken at Flagstaff, Arizona.

The following papers were read: 'On the Viscous Flow in Metals, and Allied Phenomena,' by Mr. E. N. da C. Andrade; 'The Refraction and Dispersion of Argon, and Redeterminations of the Dispersion of Helium, Neon, Krypton, and Xenon,' by Mr. Clive Cuthbertson and Maude Cuthbertson; 'On the Action of the Radiation from Radium Bromide upon the Skin of the Ear of the Rabbit,' by Dr. J. O. Wakelin Barratt; and 'A Physiological Effect of an Alternating Magnetic Field,' by Dr. Silvanus P. Thompson.

ASIATIC.—April 12.—Sir Raymond West, Director, in the chair.—Prof. L. D. Barnett read a paper on 'Abhinava-gupta's Paramārtha-sāra: a Document for the Origins of the Tamil S'aiva Siddhāntam.' The lecturer began by sketching in outline the S'aiva Siddhāntam, the code of theology and philosophy accepted by the majority of the modern Tamils and by a considerable number of their Dravidian neighbours, of which the earliest known systematic presentation is that contained in the S'iva-ānā-bōdham of Meykandar (flor. c. 1223 A.D.). It is fundamentally a system of dualism, as beside the absolute deity, S'iva (the universal subject and object of thought), the Powers which are essentially connected with him, and the souls evolved into finite being from him through his power of ignoring his absolute unity, it sets up the category of Māyā or Matter, the eternal material cause of the finite Universe, although it endeavours to overcome this opposition by treating Māyā as a Power of S'iva. This system is in all essentials exactly the same as that which was developed finally in the school of Abhinava-gupta in Kashmir about 1000 A.D., and which is ultimately a scholastic development of the doctrines of the S'vetāśvatara Upanishad. It may hence be inferred that the S'aiva theology of the South came thither from Kashmir, and that after this borrowing had been going on for some centuries, the mature Northern doctrines were about 1000 A.D. transmitted to the South, and there were edited and published as the S'aiva Siddhāntam by Meykandar and his successors. In illustration some extracts were read from Abhinava-gupta's Paramārtha-sāra, a rare text which will shortly be published with translation in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Thomas, the Rev. J. J. Johnston, and Dr. Grierson took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 7.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The President referred to the appointment of the Secretary as Inspector of Ancient Monuments, the public announcement of which had been made since the last meeting of the Society. He was sure the meeting would endorse his view that by the appointment of Mr. Peers a most satisfactory solution had been found, and while the Society had every reason to be pleased, he thought the Government was also to be congratulated.

Mr. R. L. Hobson read a paper on the pottery found in excavations on the site of Basing House. He stated that the period of mediæval occupation was poorly represented, and that chiefly by inlaid paving tiles dating from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth. Most of the pottery fragments belonged to the Great House period, i.e., from about 1530 to 1645, and these effectively illustrated the nature of the domestic wares in use in England at that time. A great deal of the ware was foreign, consisting of Rhénish stonewares and Dutch and Flemish delft made about the year 1600. The commoner vessels for kitchen use were

English, and perhaps of local make. They included pottery with mottled green, bright yellow, orange red, purplish brown, and black glazes. There were besides a few fragments of tygs and posset pots with streaky brown glazes, and of "metropolitan slip" and "combed" wares, all of which belonged to the first half of the seventeenth century. Among the more unusual specimens were a fragment of blue and white Chinese porcelain with raised ornament, and a piece of Italian maiolica with a flower in high relief. Unfortunately, a certain amount of relatively modern ware had found its way into the ruins, and lessened the value of the finds from the point of view of ceramic history.

Mr. Worthington G. Smith, Local Secretary for Beds, communicated some notes on (1) the old belfry doors at the church of St. Peter, Dunstable; (2) the sanctus bell in the same church; (3) a rockery with sculptured stones at Dunstable; and (4) the stone screen which divided the parish church from the priory church at Dunstable.

April 14.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on the early use of Arabic numerals in Europe, and showed a number of tables illustrating the development of the figures after they were brought to the West. About 800 examples were arranged in chronological sequence under the various countries, and exhibited peculiar local forms in certain cases. They were derived from MSS., inscriptions on architecture, monumental brasses, bells, seals, paintings, coins and medals, woodcuts, printed books, and various other sources, chiefly English, Netherlandish, German, French, and Italian. There were instances of Arabic numerals in MSS. as early as the tenth century, but these numerals were not well known till early in the thirteenth century, and became general only in the sixteenth. The figures 2, 4, and 7 were the best criteria for dating, the modern 2 being rare before the end of the thirteenth century, and the modern 4 and 7 appearing late in the fifteenth. The numerals on the façade of Wells Cathedral dated possibly from about 1250—in any case not later than 1300. There were German brasses with Arabic figures dated 1383 and 1388, and seals still earlier, one being 1351; but other examples of seals with dates 1235, 1320, and 1331 were doubtful or not contemporary. French examples were rare; Germany led the way as regards actual use, and Italy as regards development of form.

The President exhibited a bronze bridle-bit found in London which was peculiar in more than one respect. The rings were partly filled with a cruciform pattern, of which the arms contained diamond-shaped cells originally filled with enamel. It dated probably from the first century of our era and was destined for the British Museum. Mr. T. H. Powell exhibited a Bronze Age sword from the Upper Thames with a turquoise-blue patination extremely rare in this country; and Dr. Frank Corner exhibited part of a Bronze Age hoard of spear-heads and ferrules, with a number of flint implements, dredged off Broadness, between Northfleet and Greenhithe, on the Lower Thames. Mr. Reginald Smith described the hoard, of which portions were exhibited in the British Museum and at the Richmond Public Library; and remarked that the broad-pointed spear-heads erroneously called fish-spears were peculiar to England and Wales, and belonged to the extreme end of the Bronze Age, constituting the final stage in the development of the spear-head. Cylindrical ferrules were found also in the Somme Valley, whither they seem to have been exported from England about the fifth century B.C.

LINNEAN.—April 7.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair, succeeded by Mr. H. W. Monckton, Treasurer and Vice-President.—Miss W. E. Brenchley, Mr. J. Meikle Brown, and Mr. H. R. Darlington were elected Fellows.

The President announced that the Linnean Medal would be presented at the forthcoming Anniversary Meeting to Prof. Georg Ossian Sars of Christiania, and the first presentation of the newly founded Trail Award, for research on protoplasm, would be made on the same occasion to Prof. E. A. Minchin, Professor of Protozoology in the University of London.

The following were elected as auditors for the Treasurer's accounts: For the Council, Prof. J. P. Hill and Mr. J. Hopkinson; for the Fellows, Mr. Herbert Druce and Mr. J. Groves.

The General Secretary exhibited a fruit recently bought by Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing at a fruiterer's in Jermy Street, of unassigned origin, with the native name of "cupu-assu." This name appears in the 'Flora Brasiliensis' as applied to *Theobroma grandiflora*, Schum., a congener of the plant yielding chocolate, *T. cacao*, Linn. Prof. J. W. H. Trail remarked that "cupua" was the native Brazilian

name for plants of that genus, and that "assu" meant large. Mr. T. A. Sprague exhibited two specimens from the Museum of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, which were strikingly diverse in form, but he believed them to be of the same species.

Mr. Augustine Henry gave an exposition of his paper entitled 'Elm-Seedlings showing Mendelian Results,' illustrating his remarks with lantern-slides. The discussion which followed was shared by Mr. H. J. Elwes, Mr. R. A. Rolfe, and Mr. H. Groves.

The second paper, 'On the Foraminifera and Ostracoda from Soundings, chiefly Deep Water, collected round Funafuti by H.M.S. Penguin,' by Mr. F. Chapman, was briefly introduced by Prof. Dendy.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 12.—Sir Herbert Risley, President, in the chair.—Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren exhibited a series of slides illustrating charcoal-burning in Epping Forest, an industry which was carried on near Chingford in 1908 and 1909, but has since been given up. The structure of the burners' hut was quite on prehistoric lines. It is interesting, too, to note that the technical terms used by the burners are also survivals, many of them being Anglo-Saxon or French.

Messrs. N. F. Roberts and H. C. Collyer read a paper entitled 'Additional Notes on the British Camp at Wallington,' illustrated by slides and objects. The authors described the excavations made when buildings were being erected on the site of the camp, no vestige of which was apparent until the ditch of the camp was cut through in the course of digging foundations, the whole area having at some time been levelled for cultivation. Numerous objects were exhibited which had been recovered from the ditch, such as stone implements, mealing stones, loom weights, spindle whorls, and large quantities of pottery, including drinking cups and cooking pots, some of which contained charred grain. Some traces of bronze were found, amongst them a bronze fibula, pointing to the date of the camp having been of Early Iron Age, possibly about 60 B.C. Some of the stone implements were considered to be of foreign manufacture; and although most of the pottery was very coarse, and probably made locally, a portion of it was evidently imported from Gaul. Particular attention was drawn to some perforated tiles, which had apparently been used as "grids," one actually having been found lying near a cooking pot upon a hearth at the bottom of the ditch. Similar tiles had not previously been found in Great Britain. An amber bead showed probable intercourse with Scandinavia.

In the ditch itself there was no trace of Roman or Romano-British pottery, although a small quantity of such ware was found in the humus which lay above the original land surface, and which had been washed or carried down by the plough from the higher ground. The authors considered that the camp had been destroyed or abandoned about the time of the Roman entry into London. The camp, which covered several acres, had apparently held a considerable population, which practised weaving and the potter's art, cultivated grain, and possessed, or at all events consumed, the ox and horse, whose bones were associated with those of boar and wolf or dog.

FARADAY.—April 5.—Dr. J. C. Cain in the chair.

The President, Mr. James Swinburne, referred to the sad death of Prof. Richard Abegg, as a result of a balloon accident on April 4th, by which the Society had lost one of its most distinguished members. He moved that a vote of condolence be transmitted to Frau Abegg on behalf of the Society. This was seconded by Dr. V. H. Veley, and carried in silence.

Mr. W. P. Dreyer read a paper entitled 'Nature of the Action of Dyeing.'—Prof. W. W. Haldane Gee and Mr. W. Harrison read a paper on 'The Electrical Theory of Dyeing.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 8.—'Analysis and Apportionment of the Expenses of Management of a Life Office with a View to ascertaining the Office Premium Loadings,' Mr. H. J. Rietchel.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Methods of Brick-Making,' Lecture III, Dr. A. B. Searle. (Canter Lectures.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Road-Making and Dust-Prevention,' Messrs. R. F. Grantham and W. Menzies.
- Geographical, 8.30.—'The Aldabra and Neighbouring Islands in the South-West Indian Ocean,' Mr. J. C. F. Fryer.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Mechanism of the Human Voice,' Lecture I, Prof. F. W. Mott.
- British Academy, 8.—'The Historical Background and Date of the later Irish Epic (The Cycle of Finn and Ossian),' Prof. W. Ridgway.

Tues. Faraday, 8.—'Is Water an Electrolyte?' Prof. P. Walden; 'On the Nature of Molecular Association in the Special Case of Water,' Prof. Ph. Guey; 'Liquid Water a Ternary Mixture: Solution-Volumes in Aqueous Solutions,' Mr. W. R. Bousfield and Dr. T. M. Lowry.

— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.

— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Mythology and Superstitions of the Lengua Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco,' the Rev. H. T. Morrey Jones.

Wed. British Numismatic, 8.—'Shakespeare: his Portraiture, Medallies and Otherwise,' Mr. W. Sharp Ogden.

— Geological, 8.

— Society of Arts, 8.—'Irish Linen and some Features of its Production,' Sir William Crawford.

Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'Blackfoot Indians in North America,' Lecture I, Mr. W. Mc Clintock.

— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Rotary Character of some Terrestrial Magnetic Disturbances at Greenwich and on their Diurnal Distribution,' Mr. R. E. Sangster; 'The Liberation of Helium from Minerals by the Action of Heat,' Mr. D. O. Wood; 'The Chromophil Tissues and the Adrenal Medulla,' Prof. Swale Vincent.

— The Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Earthed versus Insulated Neutrals in Colliery Installations,' Mr. W. W. Wood.

— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Report of the Committee for Excavations at Old Sarum during the Past Season,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope; 'Burkett Shudi and his Harpsichords,' Mr. W. Dale.

Fri. Royal Institution, 9.—'Matavani, a New Volcano in Savail (German Samoa),' Dr. Tempest Anderson.

Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The World of Plants before the Appearance of Flowers,' Lecture I, Dr. D. H. Scott.

Science Gossip.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish in August the first number of *The Journal of Genetics*, which is to be devoted to original research in Heredity, Variation, and allied subjects. The *Journal* will be edited by Mr. William Bateson and Prof. R. C. Punnett.

MESSRS. JACK announce a new series entitled "Present-Day Gardening." Each volume is devoted to a particular flower, and the editor is Mr. R. Hooper Pearson of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*. The first two volumes will be 'Pansies, Violas, and Violets,' by Mr. William Cuthbertson, and 'Sweet Peas,' by Mr. H. J. Wright.

DR. JOHN SMITH, who died last week in Edinburgh at the age of eighty-six, will be long remembered. A distinguished dentist, he founded in 1858 the Dental Dispensary in Edinburgh, now the Dental Hospital. He also took an active part in the establishment of the Dental Diploma. He was President of the College of Surgeons, and was made LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh at its Tercentenary. As philanthropist, artist, and verse-writer he was also distinguished; and many of his songs are enshrined in the 'Scottish Student's Songbook,' while one, 'The Clinical Examination,' is now a medical classic.

THE death at the age of eighty-four is announced from Halle of the distinguished Professor of Agriculture Dr. Julius Kühn. He began as a practical farmer, took up his studies at Bonn comparatively late in life, and, after acquiring further experience as manager of a large estate, accepted a call to Halle, where he remained in active work till his retirement in 1905. The Agricultural Institute in connexion with the University was founded at his instigation. His microscopical investigations into the diseases of plants have proved invaluable to agriculturists. Among his many works are 'Die Krankheiten der Kulturgewächse, ihre Ursachen und Verbreitung,' 'Die zweckmässige Ernährung des Rindviehs vom wissenschaftlichen und praktischen Gesichtspunkt,' and 'Mitteilungen aus dem physiologischen Laboratorium und der Versuchsanstalt in Halle.'

THE ZOOLOGICAL STATION at Naples has suffered a severe loss by the death, on the 10th inst., of Dr. Salvatore Lo Bianco at the age of fifty. Lo Bianco advanced the art of preserving marine animals for exhibition and examination in an altogether unequalled manner, and all public museums have reason to regret his decease.

DR. DOWNING, who after having been for twenty-three years on the staff of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, succeeded the late Dr. Hind as Superintendent of 'The Nautical Almanac' in 1896, has recently retired on the completion of his sixtieth year.

THE publication of a new edition of the works and correspondence of Galileo by the Italian government was begun in 1890; the twentieth and concluding volume has just appeared, containing full indexes to the whole and an extensive 'Indice biographico' of his contemporaries. It was appropriate that the place of publication should be Florence, where Galileo died on January 8th, 1642, the year generally assigned for the birth of Sir Isaac Newton, though by the new style of the calendar that would be January 4th, 1643. The complete title of this splendid edition is 'Le Opere di Galileo Galilei: Edizione Nazionale sotto gli auspicii di Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia.'

HALLEY'S COMET rises now nearly two hours before the sun, and is situated at no great distance from Venus, to the north-east of that planet. In the middle of next month its easterly motion will be very rapid, and about the 21st it will become visible in the evening in the constellation Gemini.

ANOTHER small planet was photographically discovered by Herr Helffrich at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the night of the 30th ult.

MADAME CERASKI, examining photographic plates taken by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory, has detected variability in two stars situated in Cygnus. The first (var. 36, 1910, Cygni) varied during a long course of observation, from the ninth to the eleventh magnitude; the second (var. 37, 1910, Cygni) changes less than a magnitude (10.3 to 11.0), and is probably of the Algol type.

THE Report of H.M.'s Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1909 has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper, at the price of a penny.

FINE ARTS

Six Greek Sculptors. By Ernest A. Gardner. (Duckworth & Co.)

PROF. ERNEST GARDNER'S new book supplies a need which has long been felt in the region of archaeological study of the more popular and unacademic kind. So far, any account of Greek sculptors of the best period from an individual rather than an historical point of view has existed only scattered through the back numbers of specialized periodicals, or in learned monographs in foreign tongues, in either case accessible only to those who make archaeology their special study, and who have access to libraries where such works can be consulted.

In the present volume, however, Prof. Gardner gives us in six short essays a detailed, yet concise and restrained account of the six most famous Greek sculptors. Too much emphasis cannot be laid

upon the excellent way in which he has insisted throughout upon the expression of individual artistic character in the work of each sculptor with which he deals, while retaining just so much of historical method as may make his study of individual characteristics intelligible. For the individualistic treatment the debt to Prof. Furtwängler is, as acknowledged in the Preface, immense; but considerations of space have in the present volume been of much use in enforcing a narrow selection from the mass of material collected in the 'Masterpieces,' and in limiting the choice of works associated in that book with the various masters to those only whose affinity is best attested.

Of the essays on Myron and Polyclitus there is little to be said, as they embody little new material. In writing of the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, Prof. Gardner commits his very pardonable besetting sin of insisting overmuch upon the perfection and majesty of the one, the grace and charm of the other, and the spiritual significance of both. The best essay in the book is perhaps that which deals with Scopas; for, without tiring the reader with too frequent commendation of his subject, Prof. Gardner does far more justice to the work of Scopas, and shows far keener appreciation of its merits, than in the 'Handbook of Greek Sculpture.' More sympathetic on the whole is his judgment of Hellenistic work in this book, especially in the case of the Victory of Samothrace. The short chapter entitled 'Early Masterpieces' is perhaps, from several points of view, a mistake. Works of the period of transition, like the Ludovisi throne, the Charioteer of Delphi, and the bronze warrior from the Acropolis, throw little light on the work of artists of the succeeding generation, unless treated as links in a long chain of artistic evolution. In this volume the initial method precludes historical study on any but a very small scale, and the result, in this particular chapter, is to draw certain works of art into undue prominence, while passing over all the rest that make these historically intelligible.

The introductory chapter is valuable as collecting in a single essay the author's conclusions on the natural tendencies and aims of Greek art—conclusions which are scattered up and down the 'Handbook of Greek Sculpture' and the author's other works. Prof. Gardner does well to demonstrate, by comparing the Villa Medici and Vatican heads of Meleager, the immense difference between a Greek and a Roman rendering of the same original, and thence to point a warning against too literal consideration of Roman copies of lost Greek originals.

In considering the treatment of the nude Prof. Gardner ascribes what he considers a lack of nobility in rendering the female form to a lack of opportunity on the part of Greek sculptors for studying it undraped. Even if we admit his criticism of the technique, we cannot pass unchallenged the assertion that, while a Greek artist could study the male form

in the palaestra and gymnasium, he had not opportunities of another sort for studying the female form. Without referring Prof. Gardner to the important series of vases, notably one by Euphronius, which have preserved to us scenes in the life of *hetærae*, we see no reason to believe that artists of antiquity any more than those of the modern world were greatly influenced by Early Victorian ideas of propriety.

In preparing a book for popular rather than academic use, Prof. Gardner has experienced some difficulty in deciding what, from his mass of material, to reject and what to keep, and some inconsistency is apparent in his method. Important questions are shirked, while others of less interest are discussed at length. Six pages—and those without diagram or illustration of any kind—are devoted to discussing Prof. Furtwängler's reconstruction of the Æginetan pediments, probably because it is recent; a single sentence suffices to mention reconstructions of the pediments of the Parthenon, while not a word suggests that the ordinary titles, Theseus, the Fates, Demeter and Persephone, formerly assigned to certain figures in the east pediment are now no longer universally accepted. It is not even grammatically evident at what point discussion passes from the figures in the east to those of the west pediment, and back again. In the treatment of the development of Phidias we find no mention of his early training as a painter, and the consequent influence exercised by the art of painting on his career as sculptor. This cannot but be regarded as a serious inconsistency in an essay devoted to the study of an artist's individual characteristics and career. Again, in the essay on Hellenistic art no mention is made of the Venus of Melos; it was to be expected that a work of art so famous would, like the Victory of Samothrace, have won some notice by its connexion with the artists under consideration.

Some laxity also appears in the use of authorities and method of referring to them. Ancient authors are repeatedly quoted almost verbatim without any mention in the text or a foot-note of the name of the author quoted—a practice which not even the popular nature of the book can lead us to condone. Anecdotes preserved in Pliny and other writers, many of which are now universally suspected, if not entirely disproved, are told again as gospel truth. We are asked in an essay professing to examine the "spirit and character" of one of the greatest artists of the ancient world to credit the story, existing only in Plutarch's 'Pericles,' that Phidias introduced his own portrait and that of Pericles on the shield of Athena Parthenos. Not a shadow of doubt is thrown upon the story—not a hint that its veracity has ever been challenged.

But from minor faults of detail it is pleasant to turn to commendation of the signal and pre-eminent virtue of the book—that is to say, its profuse and excellent

illustrations. Innumerable works of art, some only recently discovered, are here brought within reach of the general public; while excellent reproductions are given of those without which no handbook of sculpture, however small, would be complete. For this reason we recommend the book to students as well as amateurs, as possessing a value and completeness beyond the majority of handbooks of more serious nature in which the evolution of Greek sculpture has been discussed.

SIR W. Q. ORCHARDSON.

By the regretted death of Sir William Quiller Orchardson briefly recorded by us last week we are deprived of one of the most distinguished figures in the world of art, while the Royal Academy loses its most universally respected member, and incidentally the painter whose career gave most countenance to the policy and aims of its annual exhibition.

The varied powers, the wide outlook, of such an artist cannot be summed up in a phrase, but in a pre-eminent degree we may say of Orchardson, though without intending any disparagement, that he belonged to his time. Critics are inclined, in estimating the art of the immediate past, to allow greatness only to those whose aims and whole train of thought were so out of tune with contemporary public opinion that they had to wait for recognition from a later generation. This appreciation is but a just offset to the misery and neglect usually accorded in their lifetime to such innovators, whose influence, moreover, is invaluable as securing the movement which alone can keep art vigorous.

Yet we should not allow ourselves to undervalue the men who provide for each age the kind of art that it is fittest to receive. Successive changes in critical standards are not invariably changes for the better; and to assume that a man is an indifferent artist because he is popular in his lifetime is to allow our opinion to be dictated by the vote of the crowd just as much as if we blindly followed it. Obviously, in any healthy state of Society close sympathy between artist and public should be the normal state of things, and there is something to be said for the Academy's ambition to produce a popular exhibition, even if we may think they pursue it too exclusively by providing pictures to suit their public—not enough by trying to find a public capable of appreciating the best pictures.

Orchardson may, however, be claimed as an example of how fine an artist may make himself the idol of a somewhat unintelligent hour—unintelligent, that is, in comparison with the typically artistic periods which have produced the finest art. He gave to the Victorians the historical anecdote they asked for, and they may well have been amazed to find how delicate was the art thus provoked, and how often the artist succeeded in planting upon an apparently trivial anecdote a typical statement full of incisive comment. He was happy in that the kind of picture fashionable in his day allowed full development of most of his powers—happy also because his intellectual nimbleness and adaptability enabled him to evade the demand for certain more obvious qualities which ensnared many of his contemporaries in their endeavour to bring themselves into line with popular requirements.

Orchardson thus held a happy mean

between the two friends who accompanied him South—the late John Pettie and the late Thomas Graham. The latter was perhaps potentially the finest painter of the three, if we are to judge by the imperfect fragments of graver painting which he produced in the intervals of the ineffective attempts at theatrical exhibition pictures by which he tragically frittered away talents fundamentally unsuited to such exercise. The grip and confidence necessary to these ends Pettie possessed to perfection. He held the public attention with cocksure facility, but to the neglect almost always of refinement and true distinction. Not so Orchardson, though Orchardson was equally successful. He had the gift of treating an obvious theme in a way that lifted it above the obvious by quiet stressing of the significant trait, and due subordination of the less important, yet for popular purposes unavoidable detail. 'Hard Hit' (1879) may be recalled as an instance of what might well be mere theatricality, but became by the vigour of the painter the veracious presentation of three typical characters in an elemental situation. 'Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon' (1880) ranks along with Meissonier's '1812' and Delou's 'Mirabeau' relief among the few works of the sort in which the ideal of literal presentation is informed with something of the dignity of history.

With Orchardson we close a period of historical painting not without regret. Few of its votaries had his wit or his sense of technical propriety, and they thus produced a large number of mediocre pictures. For all that, its practice stimulated powers of invention—of harmonious or antithetical arrangement—of sustained and consistent, yet elastic draughtsmanship—which are necessary to the free development of painting, and which tend to become atrophied in the new school of merely receptive painters. It may be admitted that even with Orchardson or Meissonier or Delou stressing of the significant trait with subordination of less important detail went as far in the direction of generalization as the historical school could go. Doubtless its design was mainly linear; it lacked mass; it stopped short of that reduction of a theme to its ultimate elements in terms of paint which is the mark of fine style. These things in some sort followed from the conception of historical painting as literal illustration rather than symbolic expression. That conception forced on the painter an elaboration of fretful detail whose function was to label the people and things represented, and through the maze of which only a very definite linear design could thread its way—in the hands of Orchardson with wonderful swiftness and certainty. When the promised, but still delayed revival of decorative art, by reminding us of the function of painting, restores to us our lost sense of what subjects lend themselves best to painter-like treatment, we shall ask an artist to relate his plastic entities not accidentally, as literal chronicling might bring them together, but with larger truthfulness, according to their essential character. Not the history, but the natural history, of mankind will be seen to be the painter's province, and it will be a misfortune if this movement, when it comes—with its demand for insight into significance of gesture and the relation between structural development and movement—should come too late to benefit by the easy faculty for co-ordinating a group, the habit of utilizing human anatomy for purposes of expression, which in narrow fields of literal presentation the painters of historical genre had to some extent acquired.

MR. CHARLES SIMS'S PAINTINGS.

At the Leicester Galleries a collection of very clever, rather over facile work inspires some admiration for Mr. Sims, but, as definitely, misgivings about his future. We shall not quarrel with Mr. Sims for having a taste for invention, yet undoubtedly it is in such realistic work as the *Washerwomen* (12) or *Sunshine* (18) that he is most entitled to respect: the former full-coloured and vigorous; the latter with an uncomfortable look of accidental origin, as though its design might have been suggested by an instantaneous photograph, but painted with inimitable *brio*, and fine elimination of such colour-variations as have no reference to its plastic theme. For, in spite of its accidental look, it possesses a plastic theme, which is more than can be said of many of the haphazard combinations here offered under the guise of imaginative designs. No. 9 is a terrible example for which Mr. Sims should seriously be taken to task; and there are others (14, 15, 24, 25, 27) which, if not so vulgar, are as evidently made up of fragmentary studies from actuality patched together.

We are tempted to regret that Mr. Sims, a capable draughtsman with a good sense of the movement of a figure and a clever knack of characterization, should have arrived on the scene too late to paint the old-fashioned historical picture. Even an anecdote may give coherence to the movement of a group, and cogency of a sort to variations of character, although, of course, whole-hearted devotion to the anecdote will almost inevitably fritter away the decorative splendour of a design. Mr. Sims has realized that truth to actuality does not imply pictorial sufficiency, and has thus lost his respect for natural groupings, for actuality of costume, for consistency of characterization; but while throwing over these merely realistic standards, he has acquired in their place no other standard of more pictorial character, such as Poussin for example, possessed in so conscious a degree.

One of the cleverest paintings here, *Sap* (19), is a very patchwork of units conceived in different degrees of realism and generalization. The execution is consistent enough, clear, alert, realistic, and Mr. Sims at his best knows how to make such painting acceptable: the elegant sprays of leafage fluttering against the sky are delightfully done. In the figures of men in the middle distance, in relief against the sky in rather conscious poses, the promise offered by the landscape of a vivid glimpse of unsophisticated reality is abandoned, and suggestion is thrown out of a handsome plastic design of figures well disposed on the rising ground. This proposal fails, however, too, with the abrupt introduction of a central group in the foreground which has nothing whatever to do with the further group, and is characterized by a literalness which seems awkward, compared with the careful academic rhythm of the more distant figures; while the matter-of-fact costume of the small girl (in another picture unnoticeable) seems a failure of invention alongside of the bold licence with which the excellently painted figure to the left of the composition is dressed—or undressed, as you choose to put it. Here, again, the licence of the conception—so disdainful of probability—contrasts with a slightly pedantic exactitude of presentation. The painter will pull about the actual dress of the sitter for purposes of composition, but will not generalize its folds for the like stylistic reasons.

All this is doubtless but a phase, though

Mr. Sims, for an artist of such ability, lingers in it in disquieting fashion. At the same time it cannot be pretended that the pictures executed in this fashion—and the criticism covers most would-be imaginative work of the younger painters of to-day—have even the validity of the best of the old-fashioned historical genre painters. They exhibit imagination in that elementary stage which consists in putting together any objects which are usually apart, and painting them with convincing literalness—a device which may astonish at first as freakish and unexpected, but betrays an extraordinary thoughtlessness.

Of the two studies for larger pictures, that for *The Island Festival* (35) is by no means so good as the fine picture which aroused such high hopes of the painter. The study for *The Fountain* (39), however, is excellent—no whit inferior to the charming picture in the Chantrey Collection. The problem of dealing with figures of strongly differentiated character—whether in terms of actuality, as in the older genre painting, or as generalized types nicely related, as in the decorative painting of the future—is not attempted. The canvas is peopled with a number of dainty, rather impersonal living statuettes, which, but for the awkwardly over-accentuated crouching figure in the centre of the composition, are well arranged so as to provide rhythmic repetitions of line obvious enough to override even the dangerous individual perfection of the graceful goddess standing underneath the cascade. This is a reconciliation of the Academic and Impressionist standpoints which is not without originality, and, with a rather more definite motive for the group, may yet provide Mr. Sims with subjects for many satisfactory pictures. When, however, he departs from the impersonal grace of nude figures which differ from one another only by their movement, and handles figures which differ from one another in structural development, physiognomy, and costume, we beg him to endow these differences with some imaginative significance, to develop them in consistent degree throughout the same picture, and to adapt his execution to the degree of realism or generalization of his theme.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

In a mixed exhibition at the Carfax Gallery are works by the late Charles Conder, Mr. Augustus John, and Mr. Muirhead Bone, which fairly represent the work of these artists in phases that have already frequently been discussed in these columns. Mr. Geoffrey Dechaume is a new-comer whose study of eighteenth-century landscape painting would be more promising if it did not take the form of such literal imitation; if, for example, he applied the technical method to a new subject. Yet his *Crabtree Park* (26) is most restful in design—balanced and thought-out in every detail, and consistent in scale of form. The over-insistent figure in his *Landscape with Cloud* (9) fails in the latter quality.

The water-colours by Mr. Alfred Rich at the Alpine Club Galleries are also, as we are accustomed to find with this artist, strictly traditional alike in technique and subject-matter. The classic method of pure water colour with a restricted palette is, indeed, a thing of such rapid execution, and consists so essentially in grasping the main idea of a motive rather than elaborating it, that the copious activity of its first exponents went fairly over its main possibilities in the domain of open landscape. Mr. Rich is not suffi-

ciently enamoured of adventure for its own sake to desert on that account the class of subject which most appeals to him, and again and again we see examples of a freshness of vision which justifies his conservatism. Perhaps the best drawings of all are *Leaves* (6) and the utterly unpretentious, but finely designed scheme *In Danny Park, Sussex* (64). The latter is an admirable example of a series of tones so subtly set down that we are conscious of no single note of colour, but only of a richly modulated progression, one and indivisible. Other good drawings are the cool and gleaming *Motteram Church, Cheshire* (25), the gloomy *Cheshire Manor House* (80), *Clayton Mills* (20), with a seductive distance, and the impressive squalor of *Stalybridge Canal* (81).

THE PROPOSED NEW BUILDING AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

I.

By dint of sheer hard work and never-wearying patience on the part of successive generations of its staff, the British Museum has come to hold a place amongst our national institutions second to none, and one which was assuredly undreamt of by its founders. Its value as a civilizing influence is universally acknowledged. As a centre and citadel of culture it receives equal recognition. Bound up as it is with the highest interests of learning and art, it promises to become a factor exercising a profound directing power on the destiny of the race. As a bond of empire its far-reaching importance is incalculable. Hence for all of us to-day—for the student who finds within its walls the materials for his work, for the increasing class by whom the opportunity of visiting its splendid collections of the choicest art of antiquity is keenly appreciated, and for the Bank Holiday folk too—the present prosperity and the healthy growth of the British Museum are matters of general concern.

That hitherto the growth of the Museum has been on the whole healthy and normal needs no demonstration. It may, perhaps, have had on occasion to remove by judicious pruning some erratic shoots. Once, indeed, it had to lop off a very sturdy branch—the Natural History Department—and one which happened to be the only Department besides those of the Manuscripts and the Printed Books included in its original foundation. But incidents like these are not uncommon in all healthy organisms, as are likewise their seasons of specially energetic life. The latter in the case of the Museum mostly arise from the necessary expansion of the building, attendant on the overcrowding of the exhibition space. Fortunately the natural growth of the various Departments was anticipated by the Museum authorities, who advised the acquisition of the blocks of houses surrounding the building on three of its sides. They were patriotically ceded, on terms favourable to the nation, by their owner, the Duke of Bedford, who thus removed all anxiety on the score of insufficient space in the future.

The acquisition was particularly advantageous to the Museum, since it enabled additions to the fabric to be made by instalments, whereby the new rooms or galleries could the more readily be constructed of dimensions appropriate to the objects they were intended to house. But in order to attain this result it is essential that all the rooms, whether intended for students and officials, or for the admission

of the public, should be planned by the keepers themselves, each of his own particular department. It is they who are responsible to the educated world for the arrangement and lighting of the collections; and as in these matters so much depends on the structure, they are obviously entitled to plan out their allotted space on lines which experience has taught them to be the best adapted for their particular purpose.

Unfortunately, this method of procedure is not that at present prevailing at the Museum. It has, however, been tried elsewhere with results which ought to ensure its general adoption. A notable example occurred in the planning and arrangement of the new Vatican Pinacoteca; see an article in our columns for January 9th of last year.

But one need not go outside the walls of the Museum to find a precedent. The Reading-Room, a great structural success and the admiration of librarians all over the world, was planned by a former chief of the Department, Panizzi.

At the present time the Museum is in one of its seasons of exceptional activity arising from the cause above mentioned—a pressing need for increased space. When, therefore, it was seen that the interests of the institution imperatively demanded additional room, it was determined to erect the new building on the ground where formerly stood the south side of Montague Place. The leading idea of the allocation of the space thus acquired was understood to be the removal of the Department of the Prints and Drawings from its present position at the south-east corner of the Museum to portions of the upper and mezzanine floors of the new building, which is at the extreme north of the Museum. The rooms and gallery vacated by the Prints and Drawings were then to be given to the Department of Mediæval and British Antiquities and Ethnography. The allocation of the space unoccupied on the upper and also on the ground floor of the new building appears to have been left for future consideration.

As to that part of the scheme referring to the removal of the Prints and Drawings to the north part of the Museum, the arrangement appears to be in every way desirable. Of all forms of art, prints and drawings are about the most sensitive to external influences; for from the hour the prints leave the press, and the drawings the hands of the designer, these tender and delicate sheets are beset by dangers of all kinds. The very elements—fire, air, and water—are their sworn foes. But the deadliest of all their enemies is the sunlight, to whose agency they owe their birth: "what is their burying grave, that is their womb." Hence it might almost be said that their preservation is an art second only to their production. It is an occupation possessing a subtle charm for some men of fine taste and perception, since the delight they take in it is so evidently genuine and unfeigned. It is, indeed, only by such devotion that a collection like that at the Museum is handed down immaculate from generation to generation. But these artists of rare manipulative skill are badly handicapped if compelled to work in ill-constructed or improperly lighted offices. Respecting the lighting, the primary necessity is that the rooms face the north, since seen in that light, and under proper precautions, engravings and drawings can be studied and copied with reasonable safety to the pigments in use before the invention of aniline dyes. The best of all preservatives for drawings is darkness. Thus paintings in water-colours on papyri which have been

bound up with mummies known to have been buried two or three thousand years are found, when unrolled, to have retained their colours as bright as on the days they were painted.

All this has been perfectly well known to the Keepers and their staff from the first installation of the Department. Understanding the nature of the objects it has been their duty to preserve, they have taken their precautions accordingly. The drawings and engravings have been mounted so that they can be handled without touching their surfaces. They are classified in specially constructed cases, and these locked in cabinets. They have been watched and guarded in every way with constant care and attention. During this time, by judicious acquisitions, and assisted by important gifts and bequests, the collection has been built up, so that as representative of the allied arts its renown has spread far and wide. At its foundation, and until about a quarter of a century ago, the engravings and drawings were not shown to the public. As with the coins and medals, their historical and artistic importance was acknowledged. As a point of honour, the nation was bound to possess such collections for reference by historians and art-students; but it was assumed that persons having a taste for engravings would naturally buy their own. Students, however, were freely admitted to inspect or copy both drawings and engravings on producing a certificate of qualification from artists of repute or other trustworthy persons. They received every facility for pursuing their studies; and the officials were ever ready to vouchsafe information respecting the objects under their charge, which, coming from men of trained intelligence, was of no small value.

The above may be termed the Golden Age of the Department, an idyllic period which was bound to disappear so soon as the artistic treasures it possessed became known outside the comparatively narrow circle of connoisseurs, art students, and historians. Then the demand arose that the prints and drawings should be shown to the general public. But it was impossible that the public could be admitted to the students' room, then known as the "Print Room"; and the Department possessed none other except a few offices, nor was there any available exhibition space in the Museum. So it was pointed out by the late Mr. G. W. Reid, then Keeper of the Department, that the action of light on many of the engravings and drawings, especially on those in silver-point heightened with white on delicately tinted paper, would be disastrous, and that he could not guarantee the safety of the collection unless exhibited in properly constructed rooms. His warning was treated as frivolous. The clamour continued, and questions were asked in the House of Commons, the result being that the Keeper was directed to exhibit some of the drawings there and then. But the place assigned to him was unsuitable, and the consequences followed that he had foretold.

This happened at about the time the "White Wing" was projected, or perhaps in course of construction; in any case, the large South-East Gallery was allocated to the Department. It has a top light, and therefore on bright days the blinds have to be drawn to exclude the sunlight. On these occasions the first impression the visitor receives on approaching it from the Ceramic Gallery is scarcely exhilarating. He is aware of a vast apartment, plunged in semi-obscurity, wherein he knows are exhibited some of the choicest examples of the chalcographic art, but they appear like the dim ghosts of their actual selves. The spectacle

may not be without its poetic suggestions, but this is not precisely what he has come to see, so he defers his visit till another occasion. In this case we may be sure that the gallery was not designed by the Department, either as to its dimensions or its lighting. Probably, of all exhibition rooms for prints and drawings, the pleasantest for the visitors are those which approach rather the corridor than the gallery dimensions, and which are not too long nor too lofty, and, of course, receive their light from the north.

WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

ON Monday and Tuesday last Messrs. Sotheby sold British and foreign war medals from the collection of Mr. Robert Day of Cork. Among the most important lots were: Oval gold badge for the battle of Marston Moor, 157, 15s. Gold medal for Blake's victory over the Dutch, 1653, granted to Capt. Clifton, 1701. Spanish medal for British services at Bagur and Palamos, 1810, 60s. U.S.A. treaty medal, 1850, 157, 10s.; another, 1862, 201, 10s.; another, 1865, 161. Badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; gold badge of the Order of the "Windsor Castle"; silver medal of the Order of Fidelity; gold medal of the Kinsale Friendly Knot; and Naval General Service, one clasp, granted to Lieut. H. Knolles, R.N., 1621. Indian medals for services in Mysore, 1791-2, Bhurtpoor, and Mutiny granted to Major-General C. Haldane, 461. Army of India medal, clasp for Kirkee and Poona, 281; two clasps, Laswarree and Capture of Deig, 401; three clasps, Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur, 501. Badge and star of K.C.B.; Field Officer's gold medal for the capture of Java, 1814, granted to Lieut.-Col. J. Watson, 1301. Naval General Service Medal, four clasps, for Martinique, Guadeloupe, Gaieta, and Algiers, 171. Field Officer's gold medal for capture of Martinique, with clasp for Guadeloupe, granted to Major Luke Allen, 901. Badge and Star of G.C.B.; badge and star of K.C.M.G.; gold Peninsular cross for Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, with clasps for Orthes and Toulouse; Military General Service Medal, with clasps for Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, granted to General Sir F. Stovin, 6201. Military General Service Medal with 12 clasps, 221, 10s. Sultan's gold medal for Egypt, 1801; Field Officer's gold medal for Salamanca, granted to Lieut.-Col. Robt. Fulton, 721. Badge of a C.B.; Field Officer's gold medal for Vittoria, with clasp for Pyrenees; Portuguese gold medal for the same actions; Spanish gold cross for Albuera; Military General Service Medal with four clasps, granted to General Sir John Macdonald, 1261. Field Officer's gold medal for Barrosa, granted to Major A. Duncan, 721. Gold Spanish decoration for the assault of Iran granted to General Sir de Lacy Evans, 1837, 191. Field Officer's gold medal for Talavera, granted to Lieut.-Col. H. Seymour, 651. Field Officer's gold medal for Vittoria, with clasp for San Sebastian, granted to Capt. Francis Scott, 851. Field Officer's gold medal for Orthes, granted to Major H. Bright, 831. New Zealand Cross granted to Antonio Rodrigues, 1864, 2351. New Zealand medal, 1863, 151. V.C. with two dates, June 7 and Aug. 4, 1855; Crimea medal, with clasps for Inkermann and Sebastopol; Legion of Honour, Order of Medjidie, and Turkish medal, 841. Waterloo medal; badge of French decoration of the Lily, granted to Capt. Gore Browne, 451. Naval General Service Medal, clasp for Copenhagen; military ditto, five clasps, granted to Capt. J. Armstrong, 311. H.E.I. Co. medals, First Burma, 1824; Ghuznee, 1839; Kelat-i-Ghilzie; Maharajpore bronze star, granted to Lieut. R. Walker, 561. V.C.; medals for Candahar, 1842; Hyderabad, 1843; Indian General Service, with clasp for Persia, with miniatures, &c., granted to Capt. J. A. Wood, 1011. Gold badge of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, first class, U.S.A., granted to Col. Aspinwall, 1865, 221. The total of the sale was 4,4161. 4s.

On Tuesday also the same firm sold, in one lot, the orders, decorations, medals, &c., granted to General Viscount Hill, G.C.B. These included the gold medal of the Imperial Order of the Crescent (Egypt, 1801); General Officer's Peninsular gold medal; General Officer's Peninsular gold cross, with six clasps; Stars of a K.C.B. and G.C.B. with badge and collar of the Order; Star and collar of a Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; badge, star, and cross of a Knight of the Russian Imperial Military Order of St. George; Star and badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword

of Portugal; Commander's badge of the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria; badge and cross of the Military Order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, &c. The price realized was 1,0101.

THE THEOBALD ETCHINGS.

THE first portion of the etchings and engravings belonging to Mr. H. S. Theobald was sold by Messrs. Christie on the 12th and 13th inst., some very high prices being realized.

The principal lots on the first day were:—D. Y. Cameron: A Lowland River (W. 68), only six printed, 291; Laleham (W. 141), 281; St. Mark's, No. III. (W. 139), 251; Lecropt (W. 69), 301; Loches (W. 146), 341; Place Plumereau, Tours (W. 151), 291; St. Laumer, Blois (W. 152), 441; John Knox's House, Edinburgh, 261; Harfleur, 331; The Porch, Harfleur, trial proof, 441; The Workshop, 311; Robert Ley's Workshop, 341; The Canongate, Tolbooth, Edinburgh, 411; Still Waters, 321; Old St. Etienne, Caen, 361; The Doge's Palace, Venice (W. 144), 341; Views in Paris, six etchings in a portfolio, 1301; Views in North Italy (W. 73—100), in a portfolio, 4601. Sir F. Seymour Haden: On the Test, near Ramsey (D. 19), early proof, 301; the same, 291; River in Ireland (D. 82), first state, 941.

The Meryons were the feature on the second day: Le Stryge (W. 7), trial proof before C.M. and the verses, on green paper, 2801; the same, first state, on green paper, 1951; Le Petit Pont (W. 8), first state, before C.M., 1451; the same, second state, 501; L'Arche du Pont Notre Dame (W. 9), trial proof before all letters, on green paper, 1121; the same, first state, on green paper, 311; La Galerie Notre Dame (W. 10), first state, 821; La Rue des Mauvais Garçons (W. 11), first state, 2001; the same, second state, 361; La Tour de l'Horloge (W. 12), trial proof with C. M., but before the marginal line, 621; the same, first state, 341; Tourelle Rue de la Tixeranderie (W. 13), first state, on green paper, 2101; the same, first state, on Indian paper, 421; St. Etienne du Mont (W. 14), trial proof, before C. M., 651; the same, first state, on green paper, 1251; the same, first state, 501; La Pompe Notre Dame (W. 15), first state, on green paper, 1301; the same, first state on Whatman paper, 341; Le Pont Neuf (W. 17), trial proof before the verses, on green paper, 951; the same, first state, on green paper, 1151; the same, second state, 421; Le Pont au Change (W. 18), first state, very early impression, with uncleaned margin, 2001; the same, first state, margin cleaned, 601; La Morgue (W. 20), first state, 3201; the same, second state, 651; L'Abside de Notre Dame (W. 22), first state, with dedication to M. Niel, 4401; Tourelle dite "de Marat" (W. 24) trial proof, 921; Entrée du Couvent des Capucins (W. 32), second state, 281; La Rue des Toiles à Bourges (W. 35), trial proof with the date on the chimney, and dedication to M. Hillemacher, 781; J. F. Millet: La Baratteuse (D. 10), first state, 261; Le Paysan rentrant au Fumier (D. 11), first state, 251; Les Glaneuses (D. 12), first state, 421; Les Bêcheurs (D. 13), first state, with dedication, 601; La Cardeuse (D. 15), 401; La Grande Bergère (D. 18), 381; Le Départ pour le Travail (D. 19), first state, 551. A. Zorn: Maja (D. 149), 321, 11s.

Fine-Art Gossip.

At the National Portrait Gallery the following portraits recently acquired are now on exhibition: T. B. Macaulay, painted in 1840 by John Partridge, and presented by Viscount Knutsford; Vanbrugh, painted about 1704 by an unknown artist of the School of Kneller; and William, 2nd Viscount Brouncker, first President of the Royal Society, apparently a replica of the original by Lely owned by that Society.

THE MUSÉE CARNAVALET, Paris, has obtained through the recent Forgeron Sale several interesting relics connected with the French Revolution. One of these is a portrait of Girondin Vergniaud, a miniature signed by Pécorsky; a portrait by Blanchard believed to represent Vergniaud, dating from the Restoration period; and a portrait of Marceau attributed to his brother-in-law Sergeant, differing somewhat from the portrait already in the Musée, and also ascribed to the same artist.

THE COLLECTION COTTREAU, which M. Henri Baudouin will sell at the Galerie Georges Petit, Paris, on Thursday and Friday next, will form one of the principal sales of the season, so far as objects of art are concerned. It is particularly rich in enamels, faïences from various Italian factories, and carved ivories.

THE MARQUISE DE GANAY is organizing at the Galerie Georges Petit a loan exhibition which is to consist of a hundred masterpieces by twenty painters. The painters selected are Delacroix, Decamps, Manet, Daumier, Daubigny, Troyon, Corot, Millet, Diaz, Barye, Jongkind, Isabey, Th. Rousseau, J. Dupré, Meissonier, Fromentin, Ricard, Courbet, Tassaert, and Bonvin. The exhibition is in aid of the Croix-Rouge, and pictures have been promised by a large number of collectors.

MESSRS. CASSELL will issue 'Royal Academy Pictures' in five parts, Parts I. and II. being ready on May 2nd. A photogravure of 'The Pier-Head,' by Mr. Stanhope R. Forbes, R.A., will be included in Part I.

WE are glad to hear that Miss C. Jocelyn Ffoulkes has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Milan. It is a just tribute to her work in Italian art, the quality of which was well shown in her recent monograph on Vincenzo Foppa.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE will sell the second portion of the important Theobald Collection, comprising the old mezzotints, stipples, and line engravings, on Monday next and five following days.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE have decided to hold meetings in and around London for the study of ancient buildings. The first of these will take place on May 10th and 11th, and will be devoted to Westminster Abbey. Further study of the same will, it is hoped, be continued by an autumn gathering.

As long ago as 1877 we commented favourably on Mr. T. Whitburn's decorative process of "Xylography," and expressed the opinion that the work "cannot but be extremely durable." This was doubted in some quarters, but is now justified by the specimens of the process before us.

WE notice with regret the death of Mr. Lewis Foreman Day at the age of fifty-five. Mr. Day had been for many years conspicuous as a designer and decorative artist, and his books on 'Stained-Glass Windows,' 'Art in Needlework,' 'Alphabets Old and New,' and 'Pattern Design' are all able and careful expositions. He was an active promoter of the Arts and Crafts Society, and well known as a lecturer on design and ornament.

EXHIBITIONS.

Sat. (April 23).—Pictures and Crafts by British Artists, St. George's Gallery, 108, New Bond Street, W.
— Pictures by Anton Maure, James Maris, and Fantin-Latour, Ninety-Seventh Exhibition, French Gallery.
Mon. — Children's Portraits and Child Pictures, by Mr. T. C. Goch, Private View, New Dudley Galleries.
— Paintings by Wright of Derby, Messrs. Graves's Gallery.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Success in Music, and How it is Won. By Henry T. Finck. (John Murray.)—The title of this book is tempting, for many fail in achieving success. Our author has endeavoured to construct a "Gradus ad Parnassum, a path showing to all how they can reach the summit"; but he adds:

"The climbing they must do themselves," and there's the rub!

In this volume the world's greatest singers, pianists, violinists, and teachers tell the secrets of their success. Jenny Lind owed hers to "hard work, a good teacher, and the talent God had given her." Mr. Finck, however, mentions "genius, opportunity, and hard work" as the pillars on which Liszt erected his temple of fame. Paderewski owes his success as an interpreter to a "mind trained and active in many branches of knowledge." There are, indeed, as our author remarks, "many avenues to success," but hard work and a good teacher, and, we may add, brains, are indispensable. Much can be learnt from the sayings of successful artists, also from the comments of Mr. Finck.

In chap. xxvii. artists who have not yet achieved success will read with delight that there is a "short cut" to it; for most of them are in a terrible hurry to get to the top. This cut lies "in substituting brain work for hand work and throat work." Mr. Finck names many distinguished artists, teachers, and writers who have virtually given the same advice. It is useful enough to those who have powerful brains and also know how to use them to the best advantage; to the majority, however, it is of little service.

The chapter on 'Tempo Rubato' from the pen of Ignace Jan Paderewski will be read with special interest. He quotes the well-known advice Chopin is said to have given his pupils, namely, to play freely with the right hand, but to keep time with the left. Paderewski first shows that in many of Chopin's pieces the left hand did not play the part of a conductor, "but mostly that of a prima donna"; and further, that in the opinion of some of his contemporaries Chopin could not play in time. We cannot refrain from quoting three sentences which should induce all pianoforte players to read this valuable chapter. It is short, but there is no idle writing in it; every word tells:—

"Tempo Rubato, this irreconcilable foe of the metronome, is one of music's oldest friends. It is older than the romantic school, it is older than Mozart, it is older than Bach. Girolamo Frescobaldi, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, made ample use of it."

Mr. Finck has provided a most helpful Index. His work is "Dedicated to the Artists, named and unnamed, who helped to make this book possible."

The Art of Teaching Pianoforte Playing. By J. Alfred Johnstone. (W. Reeves.)—The sub-title of this book runs thus: "A Systematised Selection of Practical Suggestions for Young Teachers and Students," and many (we may, indeed, say most) of these suggestions will be found helpful. Mr. Johnstone has evidently had great experience. To teachers dwelling in London, or in large cities like Birmingham and Manchester, centres of musical activity, remarks on the necessity of technique, to give only one instance, may seem useless; but teachers less favoured may be unaware of the mistake of yielding to the wish of parents "not to trouble their children with exercises, but only to give them a few pieces to play."

Instead of calling attention to what is good in the book, we will touch on one or two subjects open to question. "Can interpretation be taught?" asks our author, and answers in the affirmative. There are, he says, but few persons wholly destitute of

taste or appreciation. Pupils must be trained in rhythm, in a knowledge of the structure of music, &c., and then, suddenly, we are told, a spirit will seem to them to live in the notes they are playing. But why should not the spirit and letter of a composition be expounded from the first? We attach importance to this, for our author objects to teachers explaining music by some emotional story, which, even if true, "would not help any student to play one whit better or to listen the more appreciatively." Provided the story is not foolish, we think it would be of immense help to young folk. Great composers found that stories or pictures stimulated their imagination, and why should they not have the same effect on the interpreters? If they are consonant with the mood or moods of the music, it matters very little whether the stories be the same as those which inspired the composer. Even the superscriptions *à la Schumann* serve a similar purpose.

One word about memorizing, which, we read, should be practised regularly every day. The suggestions for helping students are very good in their way; but we are strongly of opinion that in many cases, if, in addition to mastering the notes, a pupil follows the structure of a piece, and especially if some little story invented by himself refers to the various themes and sections of it, the music will have been memorized without any obvious effort on the part of the learner.

Judaism in Music (Das Judenthum in der Musik). The Original Essay, together with the later Supplement. By Richard Wagner. Translated from the German, and furnished with Explanatory Notes and Introduction, by Edwin Evans, Sen. (Reeves.)—Edward Dannreuther in his article on Wagner in Grove's 'Dictionary' called attention to the fact that none of the articles and pamphlets which appeared in reply to Wagner's article of 1860, as reprinted in 1869 with the Supplement, made any attempt to deal with the questions raised therein. In 1869—for of the original publication little notice was taken—the allusions to the two Jewish composers Meyerbeer and Mendelssohn attracted chief attention. Wagner's criticism of them, as all thoughtful musicians of the present day will agree, was just, and as regards Mendelssohn, expressed in kindly terms. Wagner, however, like his contemporary Berlioz, scarcely displayed worldly wisdom by speaking so frankly.

One of Mr. Evans's comments concerns Wagner's reference to the "oppressions of Judaism," and we are reminded that Wagner, as indeed may be seen on p. 45 of this volume, comprises within the Jew-category "all who do not agree with him." Again, Wagner speaks of the "purely formal and pedantic" as having a strong hold on Bach, yet by the stupendous power of his genius "purely human expression was enabled to break through such an obstacle." Mr. Evans justly regrets that that hold has been so greatly relaxed. Adherence to form has its advantages as well as disadvantages, and Wagner admits, as our commentator reminds us, that the latter did not prevent Bach from "attaining to a purely human expression."

In his Introduction Mr. Evans points out that in his annotations he has laid principal stress on themes merely incidental to the main argument, as more beneficial to the reader than any enlargement upon the more personal subject. Thus he has a note on the question of abstract versus programme music, and another on folk-music, &c.; but they are all short, and not numerous.

Musical Gossip.

MESSRS. EUGÈNE YSAÏE AND RAOUL PUGNO gave the first of three recitals, devoted to Beethoven's sonatas for pianoforte and violin, at Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The two artists played the first three (Op. 12, Nos. 1, 2, and 3), and, as these are not often heard, it was interesting to note the new grafted upon the old style; as yet Beethoven was under the spell of Mozart. The programme ended with the 'Kreutzer' Sonata, and it was wise not to adopt a strictly chronological order. It would be difficult to conceive of a rendering more delicate and more sincere than that of the music of the early sonatas—even more impressive than the performance of the greater, ever-popular work.

HERR RICHARD BUHLIG gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at Steinway Hall yesterday week. His programme was devoted to César Franck and Claude Debussy. The former respected classical forms, however much he modified them, whereas the latter is a law unto himself. Our sympathy is rather with Franck, although the individuality and sincerity of Debussy cannot be denied. Herr Buhlig played Franck's 'Prélude, Aria, et Final' and the 'Prélude, Choral, et Fugue' extremely well, though the tone was occasionally forced. In nine pieces by Debussy he proved a thoughtful, able interpreter of the composer.

THERE is so much taking place in the musical world that the sixth series of Concerts of Old Chamber Music given by Miss Grace Sunderland and Mr. Frank Thistleton, at Steinway Hall, and brought to a close yesterday week, has not received the notice it deserved. Works by Purcell, Bach, Couperin, &c., and composers of whom little is known beyond their names, have been produced. At the closing concert there was a Pleyel harpsichord in place of the pianoforte which had hitherto been used. We take it for granted that the change is permanent, and feel sure that in future the performances, especially of works for clavier and other instruments, will prove far more interesting.

THE grand season at Covent Garden opens this evening with 'La Traviata,' in which Madame Tétrazini will appear. On Monday 'Das Rheingold' will be given, 'Die Walküre' on the following evening, 'Siegfried' on Thursday, and 'Götterdämmerung' on the Saturday. Dr. Hans Richter will conduct.

In connexion with the Covent Garden season we may mention a book entitled 'Stories of the Operas and the Singers' by Mr. H. Saxe Wyndham, which is to be published by Mr. John Long.

DVORÁK's 'Te Deum' will be revived at the concert of the Handel Society at Queen's Hall on May 4th. This seldom-heard work was produced by Mr. Henschel at his concert in the old St. James's Hall on December 3rd, 1896. The Society's programme will also include Dr. Walford Davies's setting of Milton's 'Ode on Time' and Mr. Gustav von Holst's choral ballad 'King Estmere.'

THE music to be sung by the Imperial Choir, under the direction of Dr. Charles Harriss, at the Empire Concert on Empire Day, May 24th, at the Crystal Palace, consists of an arrangement for solo, chorus, orchestra, and organ by Sir Edward Elgar, and the following choral works: Dr. Harriss's 'Empire of the Sea,' Mr. Percy Fletcher's prize "Patriotic Chorus" 'For Empire and for King,' Sir Edward Elgar's

'Land of Hope and Glory,' Sullivan's Epilogue from 'The Golden Legend,' Purcell's 'Come, if You Dare,' and Mr. Cuthbert Harris's 'Empire and Motherland.' Sir Alexander Mackenzie will conduct his 'Britannia' Overture, Sir Hubert Parry his 'Orestes' March from 'Hypatia,' and Mr. Henry J. Wood a piece not yet selected. Sir Edward Elgar's Epilogue and March 'It comes from the Misty Ages' will conclude the programme. The works of Mr. Percy Fletcher and Mr. Cuthbert Harris mentioned above won first and third prizes respectively at Dr. Harriss's Empire Chorus competition.

THIS evening at the Apollo Theatre a new musical comedy is due, 'The Islander' by Major Marshall, with music by Mr. Philip M. Faraday.

TEN autograph letters of Mendelssohn addressed to William Bartholomew, translator or adapter of the words of most of Mendelssohn's choral works, were recently sold at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's for 70l. The letters in question, written from Leipsic in 1846 and 1847, refer to 'Elijah.'

MISS ESMÉ HUBBARD, whose "Country Songs" were a pleasant feature of the entertainment at Stationers' Hall following the annual meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution on March 10th, will give a recital of English folk-songs in character, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, May 3rd.

Le Courier Musical of the 10th inst. is largely devoted to Robert Schumann, in view of the approaching centenary of his birth. It contains nine signed articles, while Saint-Saëns, Francis Planté, Marie Brema, Lilli Lehmann, Madame Roger-Miclos, and L. Wurnser write details of interest about the composer's art-work. Planté, the veteran pianist, gives reminiscences of Thalberg and his intense admiration for Schumann's pianoforte music; while Saint-Saëns speaks of his early enthusiasm for Schumann, which, he admits, has gradually cooled down.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
	— Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
	— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Fai. Gluck's Orpheus, 8.30, Savoy Theatre.
	(Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.15.)
	— Beethoven Orchestral Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	— Mr. Henry Bird's Jubilee Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	— Mr. André de Ribaucourt's Violin Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
	— Miss Constance Keopring's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	— Messrs. Ymayo and Pugno's Second Recital of Beethoven's Sonatas, 3, Queen's Hall.
	— Miss Vera Wise's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
	— Miss Helen Sealy's Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Chappell's Matinee, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
	— Miss Eleanor Spencer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
	— M. Antonietti's Violin Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
	— Miss Eva K. Lisemann's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
	— Messrs. A. Richter and Hans Neumann's Sonata Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	— Mr. C. Hartley and Miss D. Webster's Pianoforte and Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
	— Miss Audrey Hyalop and Mr. Hugh Langton's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
SAT.	Mr. Cecil Baumer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
	— Misses Evangeline Florence and Irene Scharer's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	— Miss May Harrison's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

IN 'The Naked Truth,' a farcical comedy by George Paston and Mr. W. B. Maxwell, at Wyndham's half the piquancy depends upon the fact that Mr. Charles Hawtrey is asked to turn his back, as it were, on his previous record. After giving pleasure on many occasions by the blandness and plausibility which he has lent to stage liars, he is now called upon to deal out home-truths as glibly and smilingly as though they

were amiable fibs or polite compliments. It is just the memory of those other performances which makes this one so quaint, and heightens the feeling of incongruity, and amusement.

The hypothesis, essentially fantastic, of some sort of talisman which forces people against their will to say what is in their hearts rather than what is on their tongues, was turned to neat account in Sir William Gilbert's fairy play 'The Palace of Truth'; and it is once more made to furnish laughable situations by Mr. Maxwell and his colleague, though in a setting that is realistic instead of being poetical. It is, however, the paradox of Mr. Hawtrey, of all persons, being supposed to be placed in the predicament of such a plain-dealer which lends special point to the humour. He enters into it with zest, while Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Arthur Playfair, and Miss Phyllis Embury afford him capital support.

Two new plays by Count Markievicz were produced last week at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin: 'Mary,' an ironic study of middle-class society in a provincial town, and 'The Memory of the Dead,' a drama of the '98 rebellion. Both plays were well acted by the Independent Dramatic Company.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON has decorated itself to honour its poet and welcome its visitors with a great display of evergreens. There are to be forty-two national flags displayed in Bridge Street to-day, and nine ambassadors from various countries will unfurl their respective flags. The Floral Procession is expected to be a big affair. The booking is larger than ever, and there is no accommodation to be had anywhere. 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' is the play for the Birthnight.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE include in their spring list 'A History of English Dramatic Companies, 1558-1642,' in two volumes, by Mr. J. Tucker Murray. The work is based on unpublished material collected from the records of English towns as well as London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. W.—W. H. H.—A. R. C.—J. M.—J. D. S.—W. E.—J. L.—F. W. W.—Received.

G. A. G.—Not for us to say.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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